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By-Woods, Richard G.; Harkins, Arthur M.

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The location, funding, organization, goals, and activities of the St. Augustine's Center for American Indians are described in an attempt to focus attention on the problems of urban Indians. Services provided by the Center in the areas of social and psychiatric casework, medical and legal aid, and subsistence requirements are discussed. Characteristics of clients requesting services from the Center during 1967 are presented concerning such factors as health, education, mobility, employment, and family. Apparent relationships are noted between alcoholism and increased education or marriage of Indians to non-Indians. A discussion of the role of Indian Centers in acculturation of urban Indians and in collection of data for research purposes is included. (JH)

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INDIAN AMERICANS IN CHICAGO

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INDIAN AMERICANS IN CHICAGO

by
Richard G. Woods
and
Arthur M. Harkins

Training Center for
Community Programs

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

November, 1968

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MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED
MALES ONLY
FEMALES ONLY
EDUCATION - NO ANSWER
NON - HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY

[illegible]

Introduction

This report has several purposes. First, it will attempt to describe the location, funding, organization, value orientation, goals, activities, client problems and 1967 client experience of the St. Augustine's Center for American Indians in Chicago. Then, it will seek to compare the Indian population served by St. Augustine's Center with the 1967 client population of the American Indian Employment Center in Minneapolis to discover similarities and differences in characteristics and life problems. It will describe some of the problems of urban Indians and suggest solutions which may have value. Finally, it will explore the potential usefulness of Indian Centers as a means of facilitating adjustment to urban life, and it will explore the role of Indian leadership in relation to these Centers.

No final answers or ultimate solutions will be achieved by this effort. Rather, the report -- if it is at all helpful -- may serve to focus attention upon the difficulties faced by growing numbers of urban Indians, a minority population whose problems have been overshadowed during an era when black - white racial conflicts have been the center of our attention.

Special credit must be given to a number of persons whose assistance has been invaluable in forming the foundation of this report. Our thanks go especially to Father Peter J. Powell, Director of St. Augustine's

Page 2. "Since 1963 the Center has been legally funded by the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity (C.C.U.O.)"

The above statement is inaccurate. No more than 33 percent of the total budget of Dr. Augustine's Center comes from CCUO. The remaining 77 percent or more is acquired through the Center's fund-raising activities.

Center, for generally sharing information about the Center, and to Mrs. Glenn Spaight, Chairman, Indian Study Committee of the Minneapolis League of Women Voters for much of the material drawn from Indians in Minneapolis.

St. Augustine's Center - Location, Funding, Organization, Values and Goals

Founded in 1962 and located at 4710 North Sheridan Road in Chicago, St. Augustine's Center for American Indians has been a project of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago and the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church. The Center is located in Chicago's Uptown area. According to one estimate, the three contiguous communities of Uptown, Lakeview and Lincoln Park contain 60% to 70% of Chicago's Indian population.[5] St. Augustine's Center occupies two upper floors of a building leased from a landlord who conducts a drapery business on the street level. The Chapel is on the street level and is accessible only through the drapery store.

Another Indian Center - the American Indian Center on 1630 Wilson Avenue - is located nearby. Founded in 1959 by the Baldwin Council of Metropolitan Chicago, it is said to be oriented more toward practical social assistance and toward social-cultural activities than St. Augustine's Center. No comprehensive study comparing the two organizations is available.[6]

Funds have been raised directly by the Center through private appeals, foundations grants and benefits. Since 1962 the Center has largely funded by the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity (C.C.U.O.). Beginning in 1968 with only one staff member and a modest budget of

$[illegible], it has grown into an organization with a staff of eleven and a budget of $[illegible]. A report issued in May, 1983 indicates the following staff:[3]

Director: Patient ([illegible])
Assistant Director: Patient (vacant at the present time)
Case Work Supervisor ([illegible])
Psychiatric Consultant ([illegible])
Intake Worker ([illegible])
Two Caseworkers ([illegible])
Stenographer ([illegible])
Secretary ([illegible])
Six Intake Worker Assistants (part-time)
Accountant (part-time)
Employment Assistance Officer (part-time), paid by the Illinois State Employment Service

The Director is a Priest appointed by the Episcopal Bishop and responsible to him. All other staff members are hired by and responsible to the Director.

The Center operates as a multi-purpose agency to provide social services to Chicago's Italian community, estimated to number some $[illegible] individuals.[4] Despite service, the organization has a religious orientation. One observer notes, "...[illegible] aim from the inception has been to bring Italian Americans in the Chicago area into the fullness of the Christian faith.....We might define it as a social and pastoral agency dedicated to bringing the fullness of Christian community to American Italians by helping them to incorporate into their lives the evident values of their ethnic heritage and the non-dominant American culture."[5] The Center's Director, the Reverend Father Peter J. Rossi, describes the organization's goals in the following terms:

"At St. Augustine's Center, we consider it our vocation to offer Indians all alternatives: the choice of reservation or city, Indian or non-Indian community. We attempt to continue the Church's identification of her life with every phase of human existence. However, when we of St. Augustine's speak of Indians publicly, we are describing and identifying with those who have committed themselves to the continued existence of Indian culture, communities, and lands. We believe that the Church's vocation is to strengthen the Indian's pride in being both an Indian and an American.

"We also firmly believe that tribally-oriented Indians will not be swallowed up in the gray mass that is the so-called melting pot. History supports us in this belief, as does ethnology. We believe that for at least three more generations to come, there will be clearly identifiable Indian communities. We also believe that the Church must work with the Indian in offering him the opportunity of retaining the best in the old culture and acquiring the best in the new.

"Thus, in offering all types of Indians all alternatives, we still believe that it is the Indian churchman who is thoroughly proud of his identification as an Indian, as a citizenman, and as an American, keeping his concern for his people wherever he may be, who experiences the richest and best future - both spiritual and physical - for Indian Americans as a whole."[6]

Elsewhere, on the subject of the Center's goals, Father Powell has written:

"Indians are, by and large, a tribal people. Even in the midst of urban life, most Indian identify first as members of a tribe, next as Indian, and finally as Chicagoans. What is lacking in the urban situation is the physical presence of the tribe or tribal community itself, with its social and spiritual life....

"....we must be more than an agency identifying with the needs and hopes of the First Americans. We must develop into a center wherein Indians can find the community strength they find through their membership in the tribe in reservation areas."[7]

"In respect the desire of the majority of Indians wishing to be both Indians and Americans, wherever they may dwell. In our work, we do not seek to impose upon the First Americans the white-class value and behavioral system of the so-called dominant culture. On the other hand, we face the objective fact that we cannot be of real

assistance simply by licensing us, and going along with, the pre-
petuation of certain patterns blocking Indians from exercising
participation in the urban setting many have chosen as home.

Thus, St. Augustine's Center is an organization concerned around the major difficulties facing urban Indians: how to survive and prosper in an urban, industrialized society while retaining traditional cultural values, some of which may conflict with the value system of the majority society.

Center Activities

Between 1968 and 1969 the Center offered counseling assistance and counseling, supervised recreational activities, provided legal, medical and educational aid, and offered emergency assistance to persons indigent with the advent of O.E.O. funding, services were concentrated in three major categories: intensive counseling, emergency assistance, and referrals.

Intensive counseling is available on a short or long-term basis. Clients are described as "individuals and families with multiple adjustment problems and emotionally mental, alcoholic and delinquency problems."[8] Specialists in alcoholism use both the traditional casework approach and group therapy in dealing with clients.

Emergency survival assistance is given to individuals who have recently arrived in the city or in the neighborhood. Food, cash, and clothing are the most common forms of assistance, and they are provided by funds raised by the Center. The Office of Economic Opportunity does not directly support this endeavor. Only the salary of the intake worker assigned to handle the emergency requests and non-intensive counseling is

supported by the O.E.O.

Clients are regularly referred to appropriate agencies throughout the city. Most commonly these are medical, legal, employment and assistance referrals for specific supportive services. These referrals do not imply that the Center has discontinued contact with the clients; they merely indicate utilization of community resources for specific supportive reasons.

Another activity of the Center is the Father Deloria Guild. The Guild is a social and cultural organization of Indian women from at least twenty-two different tribes. It holds biweekly social gatherings, sponsors basketball and baseball teams, collects and distributes food and clothing for the needy, sponsors fund-raising events, makes and offers arts and crafts for sale, and furnishes and cares for St. Augustine's Chapel.

Additional Center activities include shcolarship assistance, contacts with reservation personnel, publication of The Cross and the Calumet, cooperation with others interested in Indian affairs, and pastoral ministrations such as masses, baptisms, confessions, weddings, instruction classes, speaking engagements and funerals. Finally, Center staff members regularly record information about their clients and maintain files partly for research and evaluation purposes.

Problems of Center Clients

How do staff members of St. Augustine's Center perceive the problems of their clients?

The specific problems which confront rural and reservation migrants who have become members of Chicago's Indian community include "urbanization, racial and cultural alienation, extreme poverty, educational deficiencies, lack of industrial skills, employment instability, acute health problems, particularly tuberculosis, alcoholism, diabetes, and severe emotional disorders."[10]

The Center's psychiatric social worker, writing in the 1965 Annual Report, describes the clients he studied intensively in the following language:

> "They represent a range of clinical types including severe neurotics as well as psychotics with a variety of symptoms such as alcoholism, suicide attempts, marital conflicts, parent-child relations, adolescent adjustment problems and juvenile delingquency manifested by truancy, glue-sniffing and promiscuity. More often than not several of these symptoms appear within the same family group, i.e., multi-problem cases. Alcoholism, however, has been the predominant and most widespread symptom encountered regardless of tribe. It appears to be rooted and reinforced by feelings of isolation and estrangement from family and friends and from a familiar way of life no longer possible to pursue in an urban environment where meaningful relationships have broken down and where work is both unsatisfactory and sporadic. Anger over being exploited in turn leads to exploitation on their part of others with consequent feelings of guilt, shame and general hopelessness over their deterioration. Underneath one can usually find strong indications of pride and a wish not to get emotionally involved with the helping person. It takes many months to build up trust and confidence and often only one mistake to undo it....
>
> "The deep-seated emotional deprivation of some of our American Indian patients stemming from parental neglect or early separation from parents and the necessity to adjust continually to different parent surrogates, such as relatives, foster parents, and/or boarding school personnel are reinforced and reactivated by a cold and rejecting urban environment. It is generally known that the recidivism among alcoholics and T.B. patients stems from a need for protection and dependency gratification."[11]

Although conceding that Indians as a minority group share common characteristics and problems with other minority groups in our society, the Center's staff maintains that there are a number of basic differences and attitudes differentiating Indians from non-Indians:

> "Generosity is still THE paramount virtue among most Indians. Accumulation of wealth is not a major motivating factor. A person would rather be able to work at a satisfying occupation, earning enough extra to share with relatives and/or friends, than he (or she) cares to have money in the bank and a purchased home in Chicago.
>
> "Many Indians continue to hold the old concept of time. For them, time is circular, rather than horizontal. The past, the now, and the future are all one. The white man's concept of living and working by the clock is of less than secondary importance. Obviously, this is a major gap that must be breeched in making the adjustment from reservation to urban life and work.
>
> "For most Indians we know, work must be more than merely a steady job. It must be a vocation, giving a person an inner satisfaction, as well as income.
>
> "Family and interpersonal relationships have priority over all else. One's first responsibility is to relatives -- wherever they might be. The extended family kinship system continues to operate in many tribes, thus enlarging the sphere of such family relationships, as well as family responsibilities.
>
> "The desire to keep both Tribal and Indian identification continues to be important for the majority of First Americans.
>
> "Many Indians basically are non-competitive in their relationships to non-Indians. However, intensive competition with each other continues to be strong.
>
> "The vast majority of the Indians we work with DO NOT desire welfare assistance -- even when they are entitled to the same."[12]

Such values and behavioral characteristics may be expected to clash with the typical urban social environment. When generous, non-competitive, tribe- and family-oriented persons who do not consider time to be important

and who do value job satisfaction are placed in a highly rationalized, time-structured, competitive, constantly-changing industrialized setting, where wealth accumulation and upward mobility in terms of job are the principal rewards available, one would expect considerable adjustment difficulty.

Such adjustment difficulties do, in fact, occur, if one can judge from the Annual Reports of St. Augustine's Center. Although most families using the facilities of the Center have come to Chicago without formal assistance, a special analysis of 51 Indian families relocated in Chicago by the Bureau of Indian Affairs appears in the 1964 Annual Report. The families were chosen for analysis because of familiarity with their background on the part of Center staff members. The employment status of the heads of these families was found to be as follows:[13]

Twenty-nine heads of families (56.86%) held their jobs for six months or less.
Five heads of families (9.8%) held their jobs for six months to one year.
Six heads of families (11.76%) held their jobs one year or more.
Eight heads of families (15.68%) were attending school.
Three heads of families (5.88%) were receiving Public Assistance.

It must be cautioned that these data represent only 51 of the 138 families or individuals aided by the Center during 1964 who had been previously relocated in Chicago by the BIA. However, if tenure is an index of job satisfaction (or satisfactoriness to the employer), it must be concluded that the majority of the 51 family heads had not achieved success in the job market.

Further insight into employment outcomes for Center clients is available from the 1965 Annual Report. Occupational categories for the 705 Indian heads of household for whom information was available were:[14]

OCCUPATION	PERCENT
Daily pay or laborer	38.3%
Factory or garage	32.3
Landscaping	4.7
Construction	4.3
Decorating	2.3
Trucking	1.6
Clerical	1.6
Miscellaneous services, crafts, and nursing	7.3
Welfare	3.7
Student	1.4
Retired	1.4
Housework and child care	.6
Professional	.1
	100.0%

Thus, it can be seen that the majority of clients were employed at what would appear to be relatively low-paying, hourly-supervised, and highly-rationalized jobs, where opportunities for creativity and self-expression might be expected to be minimal if they exist at all. It is doubtful that such work provides the kind of "inner satisfaction" said to be important to Indian Americans by Center staff members.

The latest available report, that for January through June, 1967, indicates that the job placement activities of the Center are less successful than one might wish. It states that, "Out of 196 applicants interviewed for jobs during the six month period, there were 63 persons placed on jobs requiring 286 referrals."[15] However, the report goes on to state that the June quarter ratio of placements to applicants was much higher than that for

the March quarter and reflected a greater degree of up-grading. It also notes that "44% of those interviewed by the Illinois State Employment Service representatives at St. Augustine's during the June quarter were hired by the employers to whom they were referred."[36] In a period of relatively full employment in the economy the statement "there are still many men and women looking for good and steady jobs"[37] suggests that there may be serious difficulties which interfere with the successful employment of Indian Americans.

Two indications of severe problems which may affect employment success and other aspects of adjustment to urban life are the need for emergency assistance and alcoholism.

In 1964 the Center provided emergency assistance to the following numbers of individuals and families:[38]

	Families	Individuals
Emergency cash	$1,090	950
Groceries	865	327
Clothing	254	249
	2,209	$1,666

$23,000 was spent in direct financial assistance during 1964. In 1963, that figure increased to $26,000.[39] Crisis-oriented assistance of such magnitude suggests that many Indian Americans in Chicago do not have the means for even minimal control of their lives; and, since income is derived from employment, it suggests marginal attachment to the labor

Essex. He noted Indians often succeed in the job market in spite of having old and weak to be common. In order to understand such broad job success for the typical Indian citizen, it may be helpful to consider more of Indian family's economic:

> "Why does an Indian stay on a job for more and more years?
>
> "I. Most Indian families coming to the city on their own are in a private state as soon as they arrive. They must have some source of support by which to feed and house their families, and they must have it immediately.
>
> "This means that Indians often take the first steady job offered them, simply because it is a job and they need money right away. Often, and within a short time, they discover they don't like the job or they don't understand the job, and they go on to work at a job more rewarding in personal and/or money.
>
> "2. Accumulating money is not an issue of major concern to many. The older settled national persons stress conservatism as an indication of good financial citizen habits. To their way, money means freedom, trust as much as convenience, so to the Indian conservation and liberal work more than one with money in the bank and his house paid for.
>
> "Then, there are not the pressures to stick to a job as there are in and property may be accumulated. All many a man wants is to be able to living and to be relatively happy doing so.
>
> "Until you come to be more populous among the single men who are, by and large, a floating population. They subsist as it is cheaper during the winter, deriving less hardship or other services such - often many times hardship - during the warm weather."[10]

Such unstable circumstances as the Indian finance and the consequent efforts upon income undoubtedly give rise to financial crises in the lives of many urban Indians. Without steady income, planning for emergencies becomes very difficult.

Apparently, job stability is not simply a function of educational

environment. Data from his estimate of Mr. Augustine's income during [illegible] estimate many likely differences between non-high-school graduates (NHSG) and high-school graduates (HSG) in terms of job turnover:[3]

Job turnover	NHSG	HSG
Less than one month	40 (80.0%)	20 (80.7%)
One month to one year	3 (6.0%)	4 (6.0%)
One year and longer	7 (8.0%)	3 (13.3%)
	50 (100.0%)	40 (100.0%)

An improvement in the general [illegible] of human climate might be reflected in a shift away from the demand for unskilled-oriented support. Although there are not available to suggest a lessening of unemployment, the most current human program evaluations provides some indications that programs in training matter:

"Programs having the least success have been directed to a number of disadvantages that have shown improvement in their own right but have not affected problems such as unemployment, welfare dependency, and low earnings. Many individuals participating in these programs, especially women, have been trained for jobs that they would have obtained without training. Some training programs have been criticized for providing training that is not related to the job market, and others have been criticized for providing training that is related to the job market but for which there is a glut of trained workers. Training often does not result in a placement in a training-related job. Finally, many participants in training activities do not complete the training. Some of the problems that individuals in training activities have been found to have are [illegible] and [illegible]. Training often does not affect the [illegible] of participants in training activities. Training [illegible] a number of disadvantages that have shown improvement in their own right but have not affected problems such as unemployment, welfare dependency, and low earnings. Many individuals participating in these programs, especially women, have been trained for jobs that they would have obtained without training. Some training programs have been criticized for providing training that is not related to the job market, and others have been criticized for providing training that is related to the job market but for which there is a glut of trained workers. Training often does not result in a placement in a training-related job. Finally, many participants in training activities do not complete the training. Some of the problems that individuals in training activities have been found to have are [illegible] and [illegible]. Training often does not affect the [illegible] of participants in training activities.

> [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] data suggest that those who had completed the eighth grade and those having college or vocational training were most likely to have drinking problems. More needs to be known about this relationship: For example, do one and/or age differences play a role here? Of higher education is associated with drinking problems, is it because of a condition between the client's perceptions of performance expected by white society and cultural pressures to refrain from competing for the possession of wealth? Secondarily, the relationship needs to be pursued further because of the potential influence upon the education of Native Americans.

Level of Education	Number of Individuals (N = 200) Possessing the Trait Variable	Number of Individuals with Drinking Problems
[illegible]	100	20
[illegible]	100	100
[illegible] = Total [illegible]	125	120
	1000	

The most significant relationship here is between [illegible] = Undetermined marriage and drinking. Here again, the problem of causality arises, and a consistent frequency in this style of marriage generates, are the root of the problem. Further research is needed to explore this relationship.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

MARITAL STATUS	MARITAL STATUS (N = 970) PERCENT OF TOTAL CASELOAD	PERCENT OF CATEGORY WITH DRINKING PROBLEMS
Single	25%	32%
Married	47%	24%
Separated	17%	41%
Divorced	5%	28%
Unmarried Mother	3%	32%
Widowed	3%	40%
	100%	

These data suggest that the lowest rate of drinking occurs with persons who are married. Separated and widowed persons are most likely toohave drinking problems.

OCCUPATION	OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (N = 705) PERCENT OF TOTAL CASELOAD	PERCENT OF CATEGORY WITH DRINKING PROBLEMS
Daily pay or laborer	38.3%	49%
Factory or garage	32.3%	21%
Landscaping	4.7%	49%
Construction	4.5%	34%
Decorating	2.3%	19%
Trucking	1.6%	45%
Clerical	1.6%	27%
Miscellaneous services, crafts and nursing	7.5%	23%
Welfare	3.7%	35%
Student	1.4%	10%
Retired	1.4%	40%
Housework and child care	.6%	25%
Professional	.1%	0%
	100.0%	

High proportions of those with drinking problems occur in the occupational categories of daily pay (or laborer), landscaping, construction,

trucking, welfare, and retired. Of these, the daily-paid category accounts for the largest number of clients.

In sum, then, alcoholism among Center clients seems to be associated with higher educational attainment, Indian - non-Indian marriage, advancing age, the single-person family, separated and widowed marital status, and certain occupations. Were these relationships to be verified by additional research, they could have significant implications for the conduct of counseling.

These data, and the data which follow describing 1967 client experience at the Center, are subject to criticism, of course. One can argue with the method of identifying known drinkers, for example, and it is extremely unfortunate that data are not available for each client on each characteristic. But such are the problems of social agencies operating (as all of them do) without complete control over clients, and it is perhaps best to accept these data, their limitations, and their implications as some of the best available.

Now that we have reviewed the location, funding, organization, values, goals, activities and client problems of St. Augustine's Center, it may be desirable to look closely at 1967 client characteristics.

1967 Client Characteristics and Service Activity

The following narrative describes the characteristics of 1967 Center clients and service activities of the Center. More detailed information is contained in the tables in the Appendix to this report for the reader who wishes to probe the matter in depth.

1967 Client Characteristics and Service Activity

A total of 1,027 persons were served by the Center during 1967. Better than half (58.3%) were male and 41.6% were female. Only fifty-one of these persons (5%) were non-Indian or indicated no Indian tribal affiliation. The remaining 95% came from a variety of Indian tribes, including the Chippewa, Menominee, Dakota (Sioux), Winnebago, Potawatomi, Oneida, Cherokee, Stockbridge, Ottawa, Navajo, Eskimo, Choctaw, Cheyenne, and others. Almost one-third of those served (31.9%) were Chippewa, and they represented the largest single tribal grouping of clients. Apart from the Menominee (13.3%) and the Dakota (12%), each tribe accounted for less than 10% of the total clients who came to the Center. It is evident that the Center serves Indian Americans from a rich variety of tribes.

Generally speaking, the clients were young. Slightly less than half (42.6%) were from 15 to 29 years of age. Fully 69.7% ranged in age from 15 to 39. Only 4.4% were 55 years of age or older, and 19% were 14 and under.

The largest proportion of the clients (42.4%) were married. One-fifth (19.7%) were single and, interestingly, a higher proportion (24.1%) were separated. Those who were divorced, widowed, unmarried mothers, and those for whom no data were available accounted for only 14% of the clients.

It was not possible to determine the type of marital status for 30.9% of the clients; of course, these persons included those who were

single. Almost one-third (32.7%) reported an intertribal marriage, better than one-fifth (21.7%) said that their marriage was intertribal, and 14.7% reported an interracial marriage.

A great majority of those served (72.3%) were heads of households. Less than one-fourth (24.3%) said they were not heads of households.

When queried about religion, the largest proportion (43.2%) said they were Roman Catholic. One-fourth (25.7%) said they were Protestant, and one-fifth (19.9%) did not respond or said they had no religious affiliation. Specific denominations such as Episcopal, Orthodox, Native American, tribal churches, and Mormon accounted for only 11.2% of the total.

It was not possible to determine the educational background for 20% of the clients. More than half (51.8%) had received eleven years of formal education or less, and thus were not high-school graduates. Twenty-three percent were high-school graduates, 4.1% reported completing 13 years of education or more without a college degree, .9% had completed vocational training, and .2% were college graduates.

The place where education was received is not known for most of the clients (60.9%). However, 21.6% said they were educated at a reservation day school. Smaller proportions were educated at reservation residential schools (4.3%), off-reservation day schools which were integrated (5.1%), off-reservation integrated residential schools (.5%), or at urban schools (5.6%).

The employment status of 20.6% of these clients is not known. But, 28% were employed at unskilled jobs, 23.9% were working on semi-skilled jobs, and 7.2% were skilled workers. Clerical workers accounted for 1.8% of the total and there were no professional employees. Those who were unemployed and looking for work accounted for 8.3%, and 8.7% stated that they were receiving welfare payments. Students accounted for the remaining 2.2%.

Very little is known about the average annual income of these clients. No information is available for 83.1% of the 1967 cases. Only .2% claimed less than $1,000, 1.6% reported earning from $1,000 to $2,999, and 6.2% said they earned from $2,000 to $2,999 annually. Very few (3.8%) reported annual earning between $3,000 and $3,999, and another small proportion (2%) said they earned from $4,000 to $4,999 per year. Those who reported earning between $5,000 and $5,999 represented 2% of the total, .8% had earnings from $6,000 to $6,999, and .2% reported earnings of $7,000 or more.

The Center's clients also were asked about their health. Most of them (83.2%) said they had no health problems. Those who claimed an intoxicated accident in 1967 were 2.2% of the total, while 2.2% said they had had another type of accident during 1967. The clients who discovered they had diabetes during 1967 represented 2.6% of the total, and .8% indicated they had been hospitalized for mental illness sometime in the past. Almost the same proportion (.9%) said they had been hospitalized for alcoholism sometime in the past. Those who said they were drug addicts

accounted for .3% of the total, while 3.1% said they had been victims of an assault related to an episode of drinking. Data are not available for more than one-fifth (23.1%) of the citizens.

When asked if they had problems with drinking, a large group (38.7%) replied affirmatively. Those who said 'no' represented 12.8% of the total, and 6.7% said they had no problem, but that other members of their families did. No information is available for 41.8%.

Very little is known about the voting behavior of this population. No data exist for 90.8% of the citizens concerning the last time they voted in a presidential election. Those who said they had never voted constituted 8.6% of the total, .3% said they had voted within the past year, and .3% said they had voted 'sometime' in the past. Similarly, no information exists for 87.3% of the citizens concerning the last time they voted in a Chicago or national election. Those who said they had voted within the past year were only .3% of the total, while 1.3% of the citizens said they had voted within the past two or three years. A mere .3% said they had voted in the last 5 years, and .3% claimed voting behavior 'sometime' in the past. Those who said they had never voted represented 9.3%.

Trouble with legal authorities is one indicator of social adjustment. For the vast majority of the 1967 citizens (93.3%) no information about court hearings is available. Citizens who said they had appeared in court on drunk and disorderly charges accounted for 3.7% of the total cases, those who had been charged with assault totalled 1%, robbery cases

ಮಾಲಿನಿಯ ೫೫, ಅವರ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ೦.೦೫ ಆಗಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು (೫೦.೫೦) ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ೫೫.೫೦ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ೦.೦೫ ಆಗಿದೆ, ೦.೦೫ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ, ೦.೦೫ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು ಅರಿವಿನ ಸಿಂಥೆಸಿಸ್, ೦.೦೫ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು ಅರಿವಿನ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ.

ಶೇಕಡಾ ೫೫.೫೦ ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ೫೫ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು, ಅರಿವಿನ ೦.೦೫ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು. ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ೫ ರ ಶೇ/೨ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ೫೦.೫೦ ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು, ಅರಿವಿನ ೫೫.೫೦ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಶೇಕಡಾ ೫/೨ ರ ಶೇ೫೦ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ.

ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರುಮೌಲ್ಯ ೫೦ ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ (೫೦.೫೦) ಅರಿವಿನ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ. ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ೫೫.೫೦ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು "ಉತ್ತಮ" ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ೫೫, ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು "ಉತ್ತಮ" ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ೫೫.

<u>ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು</u>

ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ೦.೦೫ ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವು

accounted for 37.2% of the vote, and were in large disagreement. Those who had arrived during the period 1960 to 1969, who were in large agreement, represented 29.8% of the vote. The citizens who had arrived in 1950 composed 9.2% of the vote, and those who had arrived in 1940 represented 3.2%. These data indicate that, while the latter arrivals have proportions of voluntary consensus to Chicago, in their overall achievement stability (83.0%) of long-term residents, there long-term residency is defined as five years or more.

A majority of the citizens (69.8%) said they had volunteered to Chicago. Those having an hostility view to the city accounted for 30.2%, and for 7% of the cases no information is available.

Most of these who sought help on the factor were asked for the number of changes of address they had experienced during 1967. The data from respondents (65.2%) of the cases no information is available. Almost one-third (32.6%) responded no change of address during 1967. One change of address was registered by 15.2%, two on three changes were registered by 11.2%, 6.2% had five or more changes, and 15.2% were characterized as "settled".

In 8.2% of the cases, no information is available about the type of address change. Those previous residents, or owners, whose leaving no address change. Those who moved within the city accounted for 3% of the respondents, those who changed address within the suburbs were represented 15.2%, those who moved from city to city accounted 11.2%, those who moved from city to recreational accounted for 5.2%, and those who moved from

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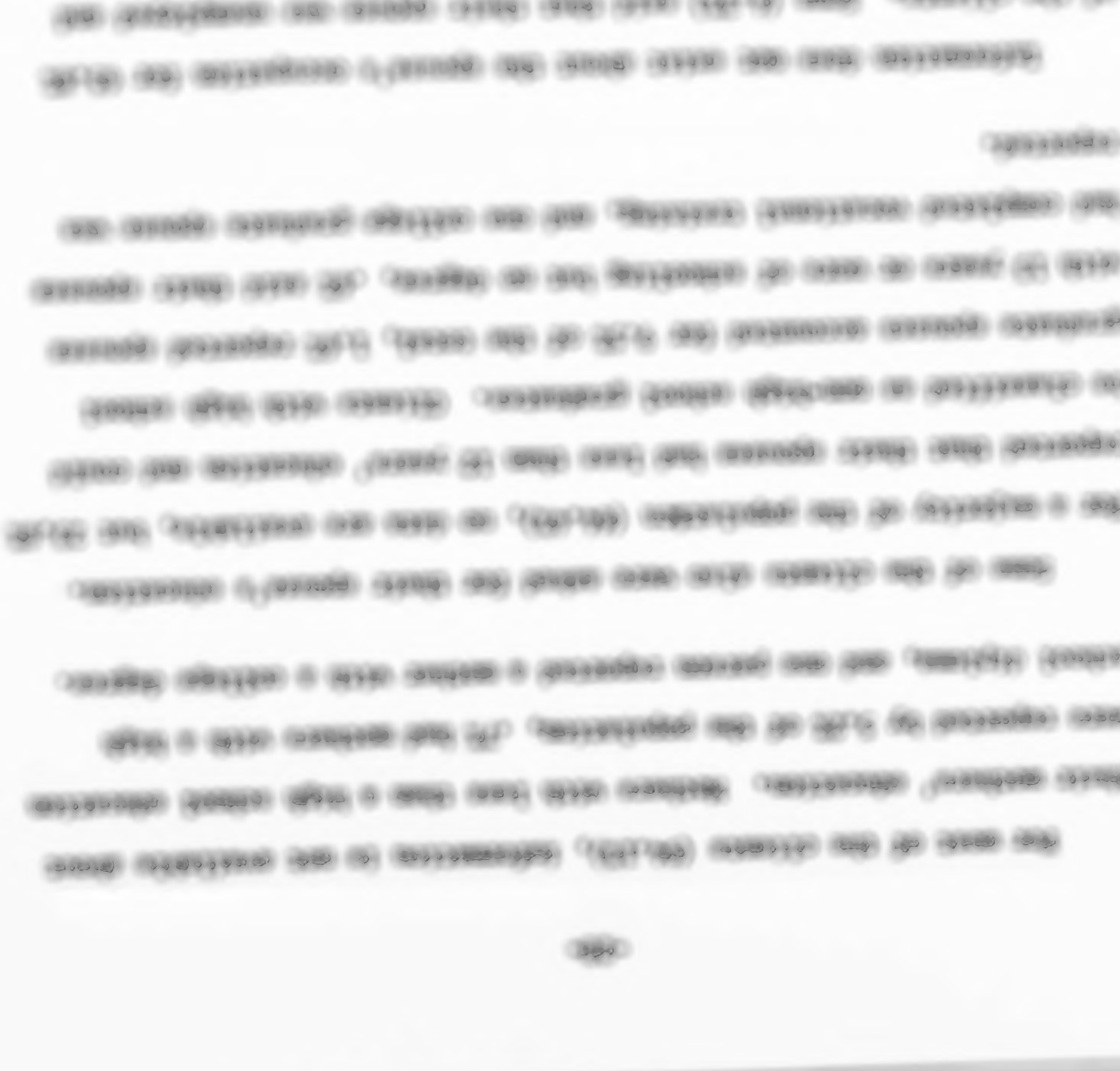

children. Although the "no response" categories are quite large, the pattern of the data where responses were obtained indicates that most children were pre-school or in grades one through six. When location of children is considered, the "no response" category is similarly large. However, it appears that children are most frequently in school and at home, pre-school and at home, or with relatives. Small though persistent proportions of children appear to be in foster homes under court custody. Even smaller and more erratic proportions of children were in school but out of the home, truants, drop-outs, in institutions under court custody or in foster homes with no court custody.

Some of the Center's clients were asked about court hearings in their families. No data are available for 95% of the cases. In .8% of the cases, truancy was the cause for a court hearing, dependency was the factor in 1.9%, runaways in .5%, curfew in .3%, and other causes in 1.6% of the cases.

Some clients were also queried about court cases involving their spouses. In 97.5% of the master files no information was available. Drunk and disorderly charges were the cause for a spouse's court hearing in 1% of the cases, assault in .6% of the cases, robbery in .1%, and other causes in .8% of the cases.

The vast majority of clients (81%) were not asked if they were able to speak their Indian language. Very few (.3%) said they were the only one in their family able to speak the language. A small proportion (6.7%)

said that they and all of the members of their families spoke the Indian language. Some (2.7%) said that they did not speak the language, but that their parents did, along with English. Very few (.4%) said that they did not speak Indian, but that their parents spoke Indian only. A minority (8.9%) stated that neither they nor their parents spoke the language.

Services

Most of the clients (72.7%) did not receive intensive casework at the Center. More than one-fourth (26.4%) received intensive casework, and information was not available for .9% of the clients.

Only 6.4% had a record of psychiatric casework at the Center, and 93.8% had no record of psychiatric casework. There was no information available for .5% of the clients.

What about the types of assistance received at the Center? By far the most common type of assistance received was cash (70.6% of the clients). Food ranked second (11%), followed by clothing (2.9%), employment assistance (2.5%), medical help (1.1%), lodging (.8%), educational assistance (.6%), and legal aid (.1%).

What was the St. Augustine's loan repayment status of these clients? One-third (33.1%) had received no loan. Better than half the clients (56.7%) had received a loan, but had repaid none of it. Those who had repaid some of their loans represented 4.2%, and 1.3% of the clients had repaid all of their loans.

How many times had these clients visited the Center? No information was available for 12.3% of the clients, but 31.7% had made one visit. Two visits were reported for 15.6% of the clients, three visits for 9.3%, and four visits for 6.7%. Fully 11% had made five to nine visits, 5.6% had made from ten to fourteen visits, 3.3% had visited the Center from fifteen to nineteen times, and 4.4% had been to the Center twenty or more times.

What about the case identity of the Center's clients? Information was not available for 1.3% of the clients, but 73.4% were clients who were themselves seen most often at the Center. Clients who were themselves seen least often accounted for 13.1% of the total, and 11% of the clients were not seen themselves. Cases where a child in the family was seen accounted for 1.2% of the clients.

A large majority (79.9%) had never been relocated by the BIA. Information was not available on this matter for 5.2% of the clients, while 14.8% had been relocated through the BIA.

The "Typical" Male Client

The preceding overview of client characteristics and service activity reported data for the entire 1967 client population. Males and females were combined, and there was no attempt to describe sex differences. It may be useful to profile the "typical" male and the "typical" female in order to gain a better picture of Center clients. "Typical" in this analysis will refer only to those characteristics where

information is available for a majority (or very close to a majority) of the male or female clients served in 1967. Where most of the clients were not asked for information, data are not reported here in summary fashion. The reader is once again referred to the appendix for detailed information on those characteristics where a majority of clients were not queried.

The "typical" male client (N = 199) at St. Augustine's Center during 1967:

Was Chippewa,	30.3%	
Menominee, or	12.6	
Dakota (Sioux)	14.1	58.5%
Was in the age range		
20 to 29, or	34.6%	
30 to 39	31.9	66.5%
Was single,	27.5%	
married, or	38.6	
separated	27.1	87.6%
Had a marriage that was		
intratribal, or	30.9%	
intertribal	19.0	49.9%
Was head of a household		92.2%
Was Roman Catholic, or	43.7%	
Protestant	25.5	69.2%
Was not a high-school graduate		91.8%
Reported that he had no health problems		58.3%
Had a drinking problem		48.2%

Have employment at		
unaffiliated agency, or	[illegible]%	
semi-affiliated agency	[illegible]	[illegible]%

Given social ties to those changes at entrance		
during [illegible]? employment		
ease,	[illegible]%	
ease or illness,	[illegible]	
illness or death, or	[illegible]	
some combination of a "positive"	[illegible]	[illegible]%

Given social class and type of his		
activities, employment		
working class,	[illegible]%	
working upper,	[illegible]	
lower class to class,	[illegible]	
lower class to professional, or	[illegible]	
lower professional to class	[illegible]	[illegible]%

Had employment in Chicago during		
[illegible]?	[illegible]%	
[illegible], or	[illegible]	
[illegible] - [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]%

Held by last collectives in Chicago [illegible]%

Reported the number of people living at home as [illegible] [illegible]%

Did not receive intensive casework at St. Augustine's Center [illegible]%

Did not receive psychiatric casework at St. Augustine's Center [illegible]%

Received each conference at St. Augustine's Center [illegible]%

Did not repay his loan at St. Augustine's Center during [illegible] [illegible]%

Had not been evicted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs [illegible]%

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Was in the age range		
[illegible] to [illegible], or	[illegible]	
[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Was married, or	[illegible]	
separated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Had a marriage that was		
[illegible], or	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Was not head of a household		[illegible]
Was Roman Catholic, or	[illegible]	
Protestant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Was not a high-school graduate		[illegible]
Reported that she had no health problems		[illegible]
Reported her employment status as		
[illegible] and		
[illegible],	[illegible]	
[illegible],	[illegible]	
[illegible], or	[illegible]	
semi-skilled work	[illegible]	[illegible]
When asked for her changes of		
address during [illegible], reported		
[illegible],	[illegible]	
[illegible],	[illegible]	
[illegible], or	[illegible]	
was classified as a "[illegible]"	[illegible]	[illegible]
When asked about the type of		
her mobility, reported		
within city,	[illegible]	
within [illegible],	[illegible]	
from city [illegible],	[illegible]	
from city to [illegible], or	[illegible]	
from [illegible] to city	[illegible]	[illegible]

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neither intensive casework nor psychiatric casework, but he did receive emergency cash assistance which he did not repay during 1967. He visited the Center once, twice or three times, and was himself the person seen most often by Center staff members.

High School Graduates

The "typical" high school graduate (N = 289):

Was male		60.2%
Was Chippewa,	24.5%	
Menominee, or	12.9	
Dakota (Sioux)	17.8	55.2%
Was in the age range		
20 to 29, or	48.2%	
30 to 39	27.8	76.0%
Was single,	22.5%	
married, or	39.1	
separated	23.5	85.1%
Had a marriage that was		
intratribal, or	27.0%	
intertribal	23.2	50.2%
Was head of a household		74.0%
Was Roman Catholic, or	46.4%	
Protestant	31.1	77.5%
Reported the total number of his living children as		
one,	11.8%	
two,	15.6	
three, or	11.8	
four	7.6	46.8%

Reported the number of people living at home as		
one,	42.9%	
two,	8.3	
three, or	11.1	
four or five	15.9	78.2%
When asked for his changes of address during 1967, reported		
one,	13.8%	
two or three,	15.6	
four or more, or	3.8	
was classified as a "drifter"	12.5	45.7%
When asked about the type of his mobility, reported		
within city,	27.4%	
within uptown,	13.9	
from city to city,	5.9	
from city to reservation, or	4.5	
from reservation to city	5.2	56.9%
Had arrived in Chicago during		
1967,	20.8%	
1966, or	14.5	
1962 - 1965	32.2	67.5%
Said he had relatives in Chicago		59.4%
Reported that he had no health problems		63.5%
Was employed at		
unskilled work,	21.9%	
semi-skilled work, or	25.9	
skilled work	12.5	60.1%
Did not receive intensive casework at St. Augustine's Center		69.6%
Did not receive psychiatric casework at St. Augustine's Center		90.3%
Received cash assistance at St. Augustine's Center		75.4%

Did not repay his loan at St. Augustine's Center during 1967		60.2%
Had not been relocated by the BIA		83.4%
Had visited St. Augustine's Center		
once,	29.2%	
twice, or	16.7	
three times	9.0	
		54.9%
Was himself the person seen most often by St. Augustine's Center staff members		76.1%

This profile shows a typically young, male Chippewa, Menominee, or Dakota (Sioux) who is single or married to or separated from an Indian wife, and who is head of a one- to five-person household. He is a Roman Catholic or Protestant with one to four children. He reported having no health problems. He arrived in Chicago during the past five or six years, was not relocated by the BIA, and has relatives living in Chicago. He had moved one or more times during 1967 within Chicago, and he is employed at unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled work. At St. Augustine's Center he received neither intensive casework nor psychiatric casework, but he did receive emergency cash assistance which he did not repay during 1967. He visited the Center once, twice, or three times, and was himself the person seen most often by Center staff members.1

Compared with the "typical" non - high school graduate, the "typical" high school graduate was less likely to be Chippewa and more likely to be Dakota (Sioux). He was more likely to be in the age range 20 to 29, and thus tended to be younger than the "typical" non - high school graduate.

He was less likely to have an intratribla marriage and was less likely to report having relatives in Chicago. He was more likely to be employed at skilled work and less likely to be employed at unskilled work.

Thus, some differences between the two groups appear to be associated with level of educational attainment. But, even in the case of employment, where high school graduation is traditionally crucial, there are not the great differences one might expect:

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	NHSG (N = 532)	HSG (N = 289)
NA	14.8%	19.4%
Unemployed	9.4	7.3
Welfare	9.2	8.3
Unskilled	31.2	21.9
Semi-skilled	25.6	25.7
Skilled	6.0	12.5
Clerical	1.1	3.5
Professional	0.0	0.0
Student	2.6	1.7
	99.9%	100.3%

Both non - high school graduates and high school graduates are predominantly employed at blue-collar work, although high-school graduates reveal some tendency to hold higher skill-level jobs. Neither group appears to have entered the white-collar ranks to any significant extent.

Indeed, when the entire body of data for these two groups (including that in the Appendix) are compared, one is struck by the remarkable similarity between non - high school graduates and high school graduates. This finding parallels that of a recent study of 1967 applicants at an Indian

employment center in Minneapolis.[25]

1967 applicants at the American Indian Employment Center in Minneapolis (which is no longer in operation) were similarly divided into non - high school graduates and high school graduates. When comparisons were made between HSG's and NHSG's on the basis of some twenty-five variables - most of which were, unfortunately, different from the St. Augustine's Center variables - the overall impression gained was one of similarity. The details of that comparison appear elsewhere[26]; it is sufficient to note here that the formal educational process for substantial numbers of urban Indian Americans in both Minneapolis and Chicago does not seem to be working very well, especially when judged in terms of the employment outcomes of educational achievement. Just what may contribute to the failure of Indian education is not certain. Lack of a secure Indian identity, conflicts between Indian and white cultures, the inadequacy of rural-school preparation for adult urban living, and alienation of Indian parents and children from the educational process may play important roles in the break-down of learning. The ordinarily high drop-out rate for Indian children has been a cause of concern as well as an impetus for educational experimentation, such as the Rough Rock Demonstration School for Indians at Chinle, Arizona. Minneapolis Indians, facing a 60% drop-out rate, are currently being aided by a Community School Upward Bound Program for Indian seventh and eighth grade students. More research into the causes of educational failure as well as more educational experimentation seem called for by evidence that urban Indians

as a group do not grow from their formal schooling the experience needed to survive and prosper in an urban environment.

Although similar conclusions regarding education emerge from the Chicago and the Minneapolis populations, the two groups differ in important respects. The Minneapolis applicants were all unemployed, while only 19.4% of the Chicago clients can be identified as unemployed, receiving welfare payments, or students. There were more males in the Minneapolis population (74.2% of the total compared with 38.3% in Chicago) and Minneapolis applicants were younger (87.3% were between 16 and 40 years old, compared with 69.7% between 15 and 39 in Chicago). Minneapolis applicants were predominantly single (56.4% of the total), while 66.3% of the Chicago clients were married or separated. Chippewa heavily dominated the Minneapolis population (32.6% versus 11.9% in Chicago) while the Chicago clients came from a wide variety of tribes. About twice the proportion of Chicago clients (13.7%) reported health problems as did Minneapolis applicants, but here the setting may have been an influence, since the Minneapolis group was exclusively a job-seeking one, and job-seekers might be expected to disguise health problems. In Chicago, 14.8% had been relocated by the BIA; the comparable figure for Minneapolis is 12.5%. Most of the Minneapolis population (31.1%) had lived in the Twin Cities less than one year, while only one-third (33.7%) of the Chicago clients had arrived in Chicago during 1966 or 1967.

The Problems of Urban Indians

Their ethnic and cultural[27] backgrounds often create Indians unnecessary problems in adapting to the city.

The Indian immigrant, often poorly educated and with a history of unemployment or underemployment and the subsequent poverty, is attracted to the city by the lure of jobs, which often do not exist in sufficient quantity or concentration. He sees Indians come to live in the city the accumulation of friendly clues which provide assistance above description. But the city and the community of employment pose complex difficulties for overall Indians. Unfamiliarity of income through ethnic employment is hard for many Indians to achieve. Cultural Shocks for living in the city until the first paycheck arrives may be discouragement or amusement, creating a need for emergency assistance. Unless the Indian is formally relocated off the reservation by the BIA (and most are not), milestones and employment assistance generally are not available through that agency. Other community agencies may not be able to provide needed assistance because of eligibility requirements tied to residency, and Indians frequently do not know about those agencies which can provide help. While seeking employment, the Indian migrant may have to share the living accommodations of his urban relatives, and this often leads to overcrowding.

The mechanics of employment - application blanks, interviews, tests, and the like - seem too personal or alien to Indians, and Indian Americans may feel uncomfortable with non-Indians as co-workers. The frequent

lack of formal credentials, especially education and experience, make it difficult to gain access and stable employment. These employers who have had disappointing experiences with attempts to employ Indians may be reluctant to try again. Some Indians (particularly single males) come not to desire long-term, stable employment, preferring instead the perceived freedom of casual labor. These Indian characteristics (the Native 'personality') may be disappointing, since their qualifications usually lead to white-collar employment, where jobs typically do not exist as a result of perceived freedom and opportunity to exercise creativity. Communication between the Indian worker and his employer is often difficult, with the result being that the Native employee does not understand what is expected of him. Statements of motivation and commitment by politicians and officials appear to operate to produce communication which the employer

If the above set problems and misunderstandings usually and produce unemployment, the Native Canadian cannot finish many more problems relating to the maintenance of living in a city. The most finance to discretion in a time of some anger, anger often and produce difficulties from the relationship between life to which he is accustomed. In most cases the complications of communication, especially intercultural budgeting and maintenance, the use of the relationship, although etc. - in short, the central failure of institutionalized, urban living.

These problems - and many others caused by the same urban Indian - can be attributed as inevitable difficulties which must be faced by any group, ethnic population involved in the process of migration. What makes urban

Indians different from other similar populations in, of course, their ethnicity and their common cultural heritage. The extent to which Indians as they relate to these cohesive groups in the city is a potential source of support and positive motivation toward the solution of common problems. It is also a potential source of misinterpretation of motivation, misunderstanding behavior. Whether or not group-induced forces will benefit urban Indians most likely depends upon the extent to which Indian leaders can mobilize their followers to take action and upon the values, beliefs, and life-styles perceived as being "Indian" by Indians themselves.

The Role of the Urban Indian Center

It would seem that the urban Indian center, much as its organizer's forces, can play a vital and necessary role in the process of acculturation simply by providing an exclusively Indian forum where urban Indians can meet, form friendships, define Indian values, formulate solutions to common problems, establish services for Indians, and allow Indian leadership to grow and develop. In the absence of such a facility, it is difficult to see how such a group would develop an accommodation of older, traditional values to the pressures and demands of urban life.

An effective Indian center can function as a focal point for agency services to Indian Americans. It can become the vehicle through which urban Indians might collectively find solutions to the problems of employment, health, education, justice and civil rights, welfare, social services, housing and general orientation to the city. It can, by

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the respective one thousand eleven pounds of cotton. The following shows the respective values of cotton.

(a) Germany, the fifth to

(b) Russia, 1865, the fifth to the

(c) Brazil, the fifth, the. Since the word cotton is the same for each other across borders and have since become synonymous with production figures, cotton, type of agriculture have declined.

(d) Egypt, Chapter 5, and Sudan 6, Sudan Employment in Agriculture, University of Khartoum Working Paper the Economic Research Khartoum, April, 1989, to 10

(e) Brazil, the United and Argentina

(f) Brazil, and Sudan of Upper Egypt of Khartoum with the continuous of the Working Paper the Economic Research, University of Khartoum, Sudan in Khartoum, Khartoum, April, 1989, 115 to

APPENDIX

Males and Females Combined

Males Only

Females Only

Education - No Answer

N. A - High School Graduates Only

High School Graduates Only

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER INDIAN DATA

CHICAGO INDIAN DATA: Males and Females Combined
(N = 1027)

SEX	N	%
NA	1	.1
Male	599	58.3
Female	427	41.6
	1027	100.0%

AGE	N	%
NA	31	3.0
14 and under	9	.9
15-19	48	4.7
20-24	195	19.0
25-29	194	18.9
30-34	166	16.2
35-39	112	10.9
40-44	102	9.9
45-49	77	7.5
50-54	48	4.7
55-59	23	2.2
60-64	13	1.3
65 and over	9	.9
	1027	100.1%

TRIBE		
NA	11	1.1
Chippewa	328	31.9
Menominee	137	13.3
Dakota (Sioux)	123	12.0
Winnebago	84	8.2
Potawatomi	25	2.4
Oneida	32	3.1
Cherokee	12	1.2
Stockbridge	4	.4
Ottawa	32	3.1
Navajo	21	2.0
Eskimo	12	1.2
Choctaw	20	2.0
Cheyenne	10	1.0
Other	136	13.2
White	35	3.4
Negro	1	.1
Spanish	4	.4
	1027	100.0%

MARITAL STATUS (CURRENT)		
NA	40	3.9
Single	202	19.7
Married	433	42.2
Separated	247	24.1
Divorced	62	6.0
Widowed	20	1.9
Unmarried Mother	23	2.2
	1027	100.0%

MARITAL STATUS (TYPE)		
NA	317	30.9
Intratribal (same tribe)	336	32.7
Intertribal (two tribes)	223	21.7
Interracial (Indian-non-Indian)	151	14.7
Previously married	0	0.0
	1027	100.0%

Males and Females Combined

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	35	3.4
Yes	743	72.3
No	249	24.3
	1027	100.0%

RELIGION	N	%
NA	204	19.9
Roman Catholic	444	43.2
Protestant	264	25.7
Episcopal	97	9.4
Orthodox	4	.4
Native American Church	4	.4
Tribal (Long House etc.)	3	.3
Mormon	7	.7
	1027	100.0%

EDUCATION		
NA	206	20.0
0-5 years	22	2.1
6-8	145	14.1
9 years	96	9.4
10-11 years	269	26.2
12 years	236	23.0
13 years or more (no degree)	42	4.1
Vocational Training Completed	9	.9
College Completed	2	.2
	1027	100.0%

PLACE OF EDUCATION		
NA	625	60.9
Reservation Day School	222	21.6
Reservation Residential School	44	4.3
Off Reservation Day School (Integrated)	63	6.1
Off Reservation Residential School (Integrated)	5	.5
Urban School	68	6.6
	1027	100.0%

CHILDHOOD HOME		
NA	628	61.1
Raised by both parents	274	26.7
Raised by one parent	58	5.6
Raised by one parent and step parent	34	3.3
Raised by relatives	10	1.0
Raised in foster home	20	1.9
Raised in institution	3	.3
	1027	99.9%

CHILDREN TOTAL LIVING		
NA	411	40.0
One	136	13.2
Two	163	15.9
Three	115	11.2
Four	74	7.2
Five	29	2.8
Six	47	4.6
Seven	24	2.3
Eight or more	28	7.7
	1027	99.9%

Males and Females Combined

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	542	53.7
One	229	22.7
Two	111	11.0
Three	77	7.6
Four	25	2.5
Five	18	1.8
Six	7	.7
Seven	0	0.0
Eight or more	1	.1
	1010	100.1%

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	543	53.3
One	228	22.4
Two	100	9.8
Three	86	8.4
Four	30	2.9
Five	23	2.3
Six	7	.7
Seven	2	.2
Eight or more	0	0.0
	1019	100.0%

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOME		
NA	93	9.1
One	371	36.1
Two	121	11.8
Three	142	13.8
4-5	174	16.9
6-7	78	7.6
8-9	32	3.1
10 or more	16	1.6
	1027	100.0%

MOBILITY-(Changes of address this year - 1967)		
NA	361	35.2
None	199	19.4
One	132	12.9
2-3	153	14.9
Four or more	67	6.5
Drifter	115	11.2
	1027	100.1%

TYPE OF MOBILITY		
NA	426	41.4
Within City	297	29.0
Within Uptown	158	15.4
From City to City	44	4.3
From City to Reservation	35	3.4
From Reservation to City	67	6.5
	1027	99.9%

REASONS FOR MOVES		
NA	711	69.2
Employment	76	7.4
Family affairs or difficulties	212	20.7
Visits	2	.2
Education	8	.8
Other	18	1.8
	1027	100.1%

ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO		
NA	50	4.9
Before 1953	67	6.5
1953-1956	78	7.6
1957-1961	180	17.5
1962-1965	306	29.8
1966	102	9.9
1967	244	23.8
	1027	100.0%

RELATIVES IN CHICAGO		
NA	72	7.0
Yes	655	63.8
No	300	29.2
	1027	100.0%

Males and Females Combined

NUMBER OF VISITS TO RESERVATION IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	732	71.3
None	184	17.9
One	80	7.8
Two	22	2.1
Several	5	.5
Many	4	.4
	1027	100.0%

WHY?	N	%
NA	907	88.3
Don't know just went	5	.5
Employment there	12	1.2
Relatives there	74	7.2
Friends there	3	.3
Family events	17	1.7
Other	9	.9
	1027	100.1%

LAST RESERVATION ELECTION VOTED		
NA	933	90.8
Within past year	3	.3
Within past two or three years	0	0.0
Sometime in last 5 years	0	0.0
Sometime past	3	.3
Never	88	8.6
	1027	100.0%

INDIAN BLOOD		
NA or unknown	604	58.8
Less than 1/4	2	.2
1/4 to 1/2	66	6.4
1/2 to 3/4	162	15.8
3/4 to full	193	18.8
	1027	100.0%

TRADITIONALISM (ability to speak Indian Language)		
NA	832	81.0
Speak Indian Language only one in family	3	.3
Speak Indian Language all in family	69	6.7
No but parents do along with English	28	2.7
No, but parents do Indian only	4	.4
No and neither do parents	91	8.9
	1027	100.0%

Males and Females Combined

DO REAL INDIAN LEADERS EXIST IN CHICAGO AREA?	N	%
NA	1010	98.3
Don't know	11	1.1
Yes	3	.3
No	3	.3
	1027	100.0%

TIME LAST VOTED IN CHICAGO OR NATIONAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	903	87.9
Within past year	3	.3
Within past two or three years	15	1.5
Sometime in last five years	5	.5
Sometime past	3	.3
Never	98	9.5
	1027	100.0%

HEALTH		
No problems	649	63.2
Accident - Industrial this year	28	2.7
Accicent- other this year	23	2.2
Diabetes - this year	11	1.1
T.B. any year	27	2.6
Hospitalization for mental illness any year	8	.8
Hospitalization for alccholism - any year	9	.9
Drug addiction	3	.3
Victim of assult this related to drinking	32	3.1
NA	237	23.1
	1027	100.0%

DRINKING PROBLEMS		
NA	430	41.8
Yes	397	38.7
No	131	12.8
No, but others in family have problem	69	6.7
	1027	100.0%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
NA	212	20.6
Unemployed: looking for work	87	8.5
Welfare	80	8.7
Unskilled	287	28.0
Semi-skilled	245	23.9
Skilled	75	7.3
Clerical	18	1.8
Professional	0	0.0
Student	23	2.2
	1027	100.0%

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		
NA	676	65.8
Unemployed looking for work	44	4.3
Welfare	29	2.8
Unskilled	100	9.7
Semi-skilled	129	12.6
Skilled	38	3.7
Clerical	4	.4
Professional	3	.3
Student	4	.4
	1027	100.0%

Males and Females Combined

FAHTER'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	973	94.7
Unemployed; looking for work	1	.1
Welfare	9	.9
Unskilled	20	1.9
Skilled	16	1.6
Professional	0	0.0
Student	0	0.0
Semi-skilled	8	.8
Clerical	8	.8
	1027	100.0%

SPOUSE'S EDUCATION (completed)		
NA	662	64.4
0-5 years	10	1.0
6-8 years	73	7.1
9-10 years	102	10.0
11 years	59	5.7
12 years	98	9.5
13 years and more	16	1.6
Vocational training completed	6	.6
College completed	1	.1
	1027	100.0%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION		
NA	966	94.1
0-5 years	5	.5
6-8 years	25	2.4
9-10 years	16	1.6
11 years	7	.7
12 years	7	.7
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	1	.1
	1027	100.1%

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	853	83.1
0-$999	3	.3
$1000-$1999	16	1.6
$2000-$2999	64	6.2
$3000-$3999	39	3.8
$4000-$4999	21	2.0
$5000-$5999	21	2.0
$6000-$6999	8	.8
$7000 +	2	.2
	1027	100.0%

FATHER'S EDUCATION		
NA	982	95.6
0-5 years	3	.3
6-8 years	22	2.1
9-10 years	8	.8
11 years	7	.7
12 years	3	.3
13 years or more	1	.1
Vocational training completed	1	.1
College completed	0	0.0
	1027	100.0%

INTENSIVE CASEWORK - ST. AUGUSTINE CENTER		
NA	9	.9
Yes	271	26.4
No	747	72.7
	1027	100.0%

Males and Females Combined

PSYCHIATRIC CASEWORK
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	5	.5
Yes	66	6.4
No	956	93.1
	1027	100.0%

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	106	10.3
Cash	726	70.7
Food	113	11.0
Clothing	30	2.9
Lodging	8	.8
Job	26	2.5
Medical	11	1.1
Legal	1	.1
Educational	6	.6
	1027	100.0%

LOAN REPAYMENT -
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER		
NA	49	4.7
None	582	56.7
Some	43	4.2
All	13	1.3
No loan	340	33.1
	1027	100.0%

RELOCATED
BY B.I.A.

NA	54	5.3
Yes	152	14.8
No	821	79.9
	1027	100.0%

VISITS-
ST. AUGUSTINE

CENTER		
NA	127	12.3
One	325	31.7
Two	160	15.6
Three	95	9.3
Four	69	6.7
Five to nine	113	11.0
10-14	57	5.6
15-19	36	3.5
20 or more (if more than 20; indicate the number)	45	4.4
	1027	100.1%

CASE IDENTITY-
ST. AUGUSTINES

CENTER		
NA	13	1.3
Person seen most	754	73.4
Person seen least	135	13.1
Person not seen	113	11.0
Child in family seen	12	1.2
	1027	100.0%

Males and Females Combined

COURT HEARINGS IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	976	95.0
Truant	8	.8
Dependency	19	1.9
Runaway	5	.5
Curfew	3	.3
Other	16	1.6
	1027	100.1%

COURT HEARINGS THIS PERSON	N	%
NA	946	92.1
Drunk or disorderly	38	3.7
Assault	10	1.0
Robbery	9	.9
Other	24	2.3
	1027	100.0%

COURT HEARINGS-SPOUSE	N	%
NA	1001	97.5
Drunk and disorderly	10	1.0
Assault	6	.6
Robbery	1	.1
Other	8	.8
	1027	100.0%

PREMATURITY IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	1001	97.5
One	17	1.7
Two	4	.4
Three	3	.3
Four or more	2	.2
	1027	100.0%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Males and Females Combined N= 1027)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	603	58.7	706	68.7	821	79.9	899	87.5
pre-school	193	18.8	165	16.1	106	10.3	71	6.9
headstatt/ kindergarten	14	1.4	13	1.3	9	.9	4	.4
grades 1-6	147	14.3	96	9.3	62	6.0	41	4.0
grades 7-8	23	2.2	20	1.9	14	1.4	4	.4
grade 9	7	.7	9	.9	3	.3	0	0.0
grade 10	18	1.8	6	.6	2	.2	6	.6
grade 11	6	.6	4	.4	4	.4	0	0.0
grade 12	8	.8	4	.4	1	.1	1	.1
in college or vocational training	8	.8	4	.4	3	.3	1	.1
	1027	100.1%	1027	100.0%	1027	100.0%	1027	100.0%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Males and Females Combined M= 1027)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	954	92.9	973	94.7	1000	97.4	1015	98.8
pre-school	34	3.3	36	3.5	18	1.8	8	.8
headstart/ kindergarten	4	.4	2	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	26	2.5	13	1.3	8	.8	4	.4
grades 7-8	5	.5	1	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	1	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	1	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	1	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	1	.1	1	.1	1	.1	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	1	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	1027	100.0%	1027	100.0%	1027	100.1%	1027	100.0%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Males and Females Combined N= 1027)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	1022	99.5	1025	99.8	1027	100.0
pre-school	3	.3	1	.1	0	0.0
headstart/ kindergarten	1	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	1	.1	1	.1	0	0.0
grades 7-8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	1027	100.0%	1027	100.0%	1027	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Males and Females Combined N= 1027)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	588	57.2	692	67.4	816	79.5	898	87.4
in school-at home	191	18.6	139	13.5	92	9.0	54	5.3
in school out of home	8	.8	6	.6	3	.3	4	.4
truant	3	.3	2	.2	0	0.0	1	.1
dropout	11	1.1	9	.9	4	.4	0	0.0
court custody-institution	4	.4	2	.2	3	.3	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	19	1.9	18	1.8	14	1.4	7	.7
foster home-no court custody	5	.5	3	.3	2	.2	0	0.0
with relatives	60	5.8	39	3.8	25	2.4	16	1.6
pre-school; at home	138	13.5	117	11.4	68	6.6	47	4.6
	1027	100.1%	1027	100.1%	1027	100.1%	1027	100.1%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Males and Females Combined N= 1027)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	953	92.8	973	94.7	1000	97.4	1015	98.8
in school-at home	35	3.4	20	1.9	8	.8	7	.7
in school out of home	2	.2	1	.1	1	.1	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	4	.4	2	.2	2	.2	0	0.0
foster home-no court custody	1	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	11	1.1	6	.6	4	.4	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	21	2.0	25	2.4	12	1.2	5	.5
	1027	100.0%	1027	99.9%	1027	100.1%	1027	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Males and Females Combined N= 1027)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	1022	99.5	1025	99.8	1027	100.0
in school-at home	4	.4	2	.2	0	0.0
in school out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
foster home-no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	1	.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	1027	100.0%	1027	100.0%	1027	100.0%

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER INDIAN DATA: Males Only

(N=599)

SEX	N	%
NA	0	0
Male	599	100.0
Female	0	0
	599	100.0%

AGE	N	%
NA	17	2.2
14 and under	3	.5
15-19	14	2.4
20-24	87	14.7
25-29	118	19.9
30-34	105	17.7
35-39	78	13.2
40-44	66	11.1
45-49	50	8.4
50-54	30	5.1
55-59	13	2.2
60-64	9	1.5
65 and over	9	1.5
	599	100.4%

TRIBE	N	%
NA	7	.8
Chippewa	180	30.3
Menominee	72	12.1
Dakota (Sioux)	84	14.1
Winnebago	49	8.2
Potawatomi	10	1.7
Oneida	16	2.7
Cherokee	10	1.7
Stockbridge	2	.3
Ottawa	22	3.7
Navajo	14	2.4
Eskimo	9	1.5
Choctaw	8	1.3
Cheyenne	8	1.3
Other	90	15.2
White	14	2.4
Negro	1	.2
Spanish	3	.5
	599	100.3%

MARITAL STATUS		
NA	34	5.7
Single	165	27.5
Married	219	36.6
Separated	141	23.5
Divorced	32	5.3
Widowed	8	1.3
Unmarried mother	0	0.0
	599	99.9%

MARITAL STATUS (TYPE)		
NA	235	39.2
Intratribal (same tribe)	185	30.9
Intertribal (two tribes)	114	19.0
Interracial (Indian-non-Indian)	65	10.9
Previously married	0	0.0
	599	100.0%

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	24	4.0
Yes	552	92.2
No	23	3.8
	599	100.0%

RELIGION	N	%
NA	121	20.2
Roman Catholic	262	43.7
Protestant	153	25.5
Orthodox	4	.7
Native American Church	3	.5
Tribal (Long Horne, etc.)	2	.3
Mormon	2	.3
Episcopal	52	8.7
	599	99.9%

EDUCATION	N	%
NA	114	19.0
0-5 years	14	2.3
6-8 years	87	14.5
9 years	48	8.0
10-11 years	162	27.0
12 years	133	22.2
13 years or more (no degree)	33	5.5
Vocational Training Completed	7	1.2
College Completed	1	.2
	599	99.9%

PLACE OF EDUCATION	N	%
NA	390	65.1
Reservation	117	19.5
Reservation residential school	23	3.8
Off reservation day school (integrated)	33	5.5
Off reservation residential school (integrated)	3	.5
Urban School	33	5.5
	599	99.9%

CHILDHOOD HOME	N	%
NA	390	65.1
Raised by both Parents	157	26.2
Raised by One Parent	21	3.5
Raised by one parent and step-parent	14	2.3
Raised by relatives	4	.7
Raised in foster home	12	2.0
Raised in institution	1	.2
	599	100.0%

CHILDREN TOTAL LIVING	N	%
NA	318	53.1
One	64	10.7
Two	79	13.2
Three	54	9.0
Four	30	5.0
Five	13	2.2
Six	22	3.7
Seven	8	1.3
Eight or more	11	1.8
	599	100.0%

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	390	70.0
One	105	17.8
Two	52	8.8
Three	33	5.6
Four	12	2.0
Five	4	.7
Six	2	.3
Seven	0	0.0
Eight or more	1	.2
	599	100.3%

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	384	64.2
One	102	17.2
Two	49	8.2
Three	39	6.6
Four	10	1.7
Five	11	1.9
Six	3	.5
Seven	1	.2
Eight or more	0	0.0
	599	100.3%

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOME	N	%
NA	66	11.0
One	310	51.8
Two	50	8.3
Three	50	8.3
4-5	71	11.9
6-7	32	5.3
8-9	14	2.3
10 or more	6	1.0
	599	99.9%

TYPE OF MOBILITY	N	%
Within city	189	31.5
Within uptown	71	11.9
From city to city	24	4.0
From city to reservation	17	2.8
From reservation to city	43	7.2
NA	255	42.7
	599	100.1%

ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO	N	-%
NA	22	3.7
Before 1953	37	6.2
1953-1956	34	5.7
1957-1961	97	16.2
1962-1965	179	29.9
1966	66	11.0
1967	164	27.4
	599	100.1%

NUMBER OF VISITS TO RESERVATION IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	472	78.8
None	84	14.0
One	30	5.0
Two	9	1.5
Several	2	.3
Many	2	.3
	599	99.9%

MOBILITY (Changes of address this year-1967)	N	%
NA	232	38.7
None	95	15.9
One	65	10.9
2-3	73	12.2
four or more	25	4.2
drifter	109	18.2
	599	100.1%

REASONS FOR MOVES	N	%
NA	444	74.0
Employment	55	9.2
Family affairs or difficulties	86	14.4
Visits	1	.2
Education	5	.8
Other	8	1.3
	599	100.1%

RELATIVES IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	45	7.5
Yes	369	61.7
No	185	30.9
	599	100.2%

WHY?	N	%
Na	554	92.5
Don't know, just went	3	.5
Employment there	6	1.0
Relatives there	27	4.5
Friends there	2	.3
Family events	4	.7
Other	3	.5
	599	100.0%

LAST RESERVATION ELECTION VOTED	N	%
NA	562	93.9
Within past year	2	.3
Within past two or three years	0	0.0
Sometime in last five years	0	0.0
Sometime in past	1	.2
Never	34	5.7
	599	100.1%

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	390	65.1
Less than 1/4	1	.2
1/4 to 1/2	27	4.5
1/2 to 3/4	76	12.7
3/4 to full	105	17.5
	599	100.0%

TRADITIONALISM (ability to speak Indian language)	N	%
NA	516	86.1
Speak Indian language -only one in family	2	.3
Speak Indian language -all in family do	41	6.8
No, but parents do, along with English	10	1.7
No, but parents do, Indian only	0	0.0
No, and neither do parents	30	5.0
	599	99.9%

DO REAL INDIAN LEADERS EXIST IN CHICAGO AREA?	N	%
NA	592	98.8
Don't know	2	.3
Yes	2	.3
No	3	.5
	599	99.9%

TIME LAST VOTED IN CHICAGO OR NATIONAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	546	91.2
Within past year	2	.3
Within past two or three years	7	1.2
Sometime in last 5 years	4	.7
Sometime past	1	.2
Never	39	6.5
	599	100.1%

HEALTH	N	%
No problems	352	58.9
Accident-industrial this year	22	3.7
Accident-other year	16	2.7
Diabetes-any year	6	1.0
T.B.-any year	17	2.9
Hospitalization for mental illness-any year	4	.7
Hospitalization for alcoholism-any year	7	1.2
Drug addiction	1	.2
Victim of assault-this related to drinking	15	2.5
NA	159	26.8
	599	100.4%

DRINKING PROBLEMS	N	%
NA	251	41.9
Yes	289	48.2
No	52	8.7
No, but others in family have problems	7	1.2
	599	100.0%

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	494	82.7
Unemployed; looking for work	33	5.5
Welfare	13	2.2
Unskilled	21	3.5
Semi-skilled	30	5.0
Skilled	2	.3
Clerical	4	.7
Professional	1	.2
Student	1	.2
	599	100.2%

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	513	85.6
0-$999	2	.3
$1000-$1999	10	1.7
$2000-$2999	32	5.3
$3000-$3999	18	3.0
$4000-$4999	8	1.3
$5000-$5999	11	1.8
$6000-$6999	4	.7
$7000 +	1	.2
	599	100.0%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	N	%
NA	54	9.0
Unemployed; looking for work	37	6.2
Welfare	21	3.5
Unskilled	224	37.4
Semi-skilled	180	30.1
Skilled	69	11.5
Clerical	3	.5
Professional	0	0.0
Student	11	1.8
	599	100.0%

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	574	95.8
Unemployed; looking for work	1	.2
Welfare	1	.2
Unskilled	14	2.3
Semi-skilled	6	1.0
Skilled	3	.5
Clerical	0	0.0
Professional	0	0.0
Student	0	0.0
	599	100.0%

SPOUSE'S EDUCATION (comp.)	N	%
NA	418	69.7
0-5 years	3	.5
6-8 years	35	5.9
9-10 years	53	9.0
11 years	26	4.4
12 years	56	9.5
13 years or more	7	1.2
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	1	.2
	599	100.3%

FATHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	577	96.3
0-5 years	1	.2
6-8 years	13	2.2
9-10 years	4	.7
11 years	2	.3
12 years	2	.3
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	0	0.0
	599	100.0%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	572	95.5
0-5 years	1	.2
6-8 years	10	1.7
9-10 years	10	1.7
11 years	2	.3
12 years	3	.5
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	1	.2
	599	100.1%

INTENSIVE CASEWORK ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	4	.7
Yes	102	17.0
No	493	82.3
	599	100.0%

PSYCHIATRIC CASE WORK-- ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	4	.7
Yes	36	6.0
No	559	93.3
	599	100.0%

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE -- ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	58	9.7
Cash	456	76.1
Food	43	7.2
Clothing	13	2.2
Lodging	8	1.3
Job	14	2.3
Medical	5	.8
Legal	0	0.0
Educational	2	.3
	599	99.9%

LOAN REPAYMENT-- ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	24	3.9
None	347	58.0
Some	28	4.7
All	11	1.8
No Loan	189	31.6
	599	100.0%

RELOCATED BY B.I.A.	N	%
NA	22	3.7
Yes	93	15.5
No	484	80.8
	599	100.0%

VISITS-- ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
	75	12.5
One	199	33.3
Two	108	18.1
Three	53	8.9
Four	37	6.2
Five to nine	59	9.9
10-14	32	5.4
15-19	17	2.8
20 or more	19	3.2
	599	100.3%

CASE IDENTITY-- ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	7	1.2
Person seen most	451	75.3
Person seen least	72	12.0
Person not seen	66	11.0
Child in family seen	3	.5
	599	100.0%

COURT HEARINGS THIS PERSON	N	%
NA	544	90.8
Drunk and disorderly	30	5.0
Assault	8	1.3
Robbery	7	1.2
Other	10	1.7
	599	100.1%

PROBATIONARY IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	595	99.3
One	3	.5
Two	0	0.0
Three	0	0.0
Four or more	1	.2
	599	100.0%

COURT HEARINGS IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	587	98.0
Truant	4	.7
Dependency	6	1.0
Runaway	0	0.0
Curfew	0	0.0
Other	2	.3
	599	100.0%

COURT HEARINGS-- SPOUSE	N	%
NA	593	99.0
Drunk and Disorderly	2	.3
Assault	2	.3
Robbery	0	0.0
Other	2	.3
	599	99.9%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Males N = 599)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	444	74.1%	486	81.1%	525	87.6%	557	93.0%
pre-school	75	12.5	61	10.2	39	6.5	21	3.5
Headstart/ kindergarten	4	.7	6	1.0	2	.3	3	.5
grades 1-6	55	9.2	31	5.2	23	3.8	15	2.5
grades 7-8	10	1.7	7	1.2	6	1.0	1	.2
grade 9	0	0.0	3	.5	1	.2	0	0.0
grade 10	4	.7	1	.2	0	0.0	2	.3
grade 11	2	.3	1	.2	2	.3	0	0.0
grade 12	2	.3	2	.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college/ vocational training	3	.5	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
	599	100.0%	599	100.1%	599	99.9%	599	100.0%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Male N = 599)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	574	95.8%	580	96.8%	590	98.5%	595	99.3%
pre-school	13	2.2	14	2.3	7	1.2	3	.5
Headstart/ kindergarten	2	.3	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	8	1.3	4	.7	2	.3	1	.2
grades 7-8	2	.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college/ vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	599	99.9%	599	100.0%	599	100.0%	599	100.0%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Male N = 599)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	598	99.8%	599	100.0%	599	100.0%
pre-school	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Headstart/ kindergarten	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 7-8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college/ vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	599	100.0%	599	100.0%	599	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Males N = 599)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	438	73.1%	481	80.3%	525	87.6	557	93.0%
in school-at home	57	9.5	38	6.3	27	4.5	15	2.5
in school-out of home	3	.5	2	.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
drop out	2	.3	2	.3	1	.2	0	0.0
court custody - institution	2	.3	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
court custody - foster home	5	.8	6	1.0	4	.7	4	.7
foster home - no court custody	2	.3	2	.3	1	.2	0	0.0
with relatives	32	5.3	20	3.3	13	2.2	7	1.2
pre-school; at home	57	9.5	47	7.8	27	4.5	16	2.7
	599	99.8%	599	99.8%	599	100.1%	599	100.1%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Males N = 599)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	574	95.8%	580	96.8%	590	98.5%	595	99.3%
in school-at home	9	1.5	6	1.0	2	.3	1	.2
in school-out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
drop out	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody - institutions	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody - foster home	2	.3	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
foster home - no court custody	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	6	1.0	4	.7	1	.2	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	7	1.2	8	1.3	5	.8	3	.5
	599	100.0%	599	100.0%	599	100.0%	599	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Males N = 599)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	598	99.8%	599	100.0%	599	100.0%
in school-at home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in school-out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
drop out	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody - institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody - foster home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
foster home - no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	599	100.0%	599	100.0%	599	100.0%

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER INDIAN DATA: Females Only

(N=427)

SEX	N	%
NA	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0
Female	427	100.0
	427	100.0%

AGE	N	%
NA	13	2.0
14 and under	6	1.4
15-19	34	8.1
20-24	108	25.7
25-29	76	18.1
30-34	61	14.5
35-39	34	8.1
40-44	36	8.6
45-49	27	6.4
50-54	18	4.3
55-59	10	2.4
60-64	4	1.0
65 and under	0	0.0
	427	100.3%

TRIBE	N	%
NA	3	.5
Chippewa	148	34.8
Menominee	65	15.3
Dakota (Sioux)	39	9.2
Winnebago	35	8.2
Potawatomi	15	3.5
Oneida	16	3.8
Cherokee	2	.5
Stockbridge	2	.5
Ottawa	10	2.4
Navajo	7	1.6
Eskimo	3	.7
Choctaw	12	2.8
Cheyenne	2	.5
Other	46	10.8
White	21	4.9
Negro	0	0.0
Spanish	1	.2
	427	100.2%

MARITAL STATUS (Current)	N	%
NA	6	1.4
Single	37	8.7
Married	214	50.1
Separated	106	24.8
Divorced	29	6.8
Widowed	12	2.8
Unmarried mother	23	5.4
	427	100.0%

MARITAL STATUS (Type)	N	%
NA	82	19.2
Intratribal (same tribe)	151	35.4
Intertribal (two tribes)	109	25.5
Interracial (Indian-non-Indian)	85	19.9
Previously married	0	0.0
	427	100.0%

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	11	2.5
Yes	191	44.8
No	225	52.8
	427	100.1%

RELIGION	N	%
NA	83	19.4
Roman Catholic	181	42.4
Protestant	111	26.0
Episcopal	45	10.5
Orthodox	0	0.0
Native American Church	1	.2
Tribal (Long House, etc.)	1	.2
Morman	5	1.2
	427	99.9%

EDUCATION	N	%
NA	91	21.3
0-5 years	8	1.9
6-8 years	58	13.6
9 years	48	11.3
10-11 years	107	25.1
12 years	103	24.2
13 years or more (no degree)	9	2.1
Vocational Training Completed	2	.5
College completed	1	.2
	427	100.2%

PLACE OF EDUCATION	N	%
NA	234	54.8
Reservation day school	105	24.6
Reservation residential school	21	4.9
Off reservation day school (integrated)	30	7.0
Urban school	35	8.2
Off reservation residential school (integrated	2	.5
	427	100.0%

CHILDHOOD HOME	N	%
NA	238	55.7
Raised by both parents	117	27.4
Raised by one parent	37	8.7
Raised by one parent and step-parent	19	4.4
Raised by relatives	6	1.4
Raised in foster home	8	1.9
Raised in institution	2	.5
	427	100.0%

CHILDREN-TOTAL LIVING	N	%
NA	93	21.8
One	71	16.6
Two	84	19.7
Three	61	14.3
Four	44	10.3
Five	16	3.7
Six	25	5.9
Seven	16	3.7
Eight or more	17	4.0
	427	100.0%

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	169	38.9
One	124	29.6
Two	59	14.1
Three	44	10.5
Four	12	2.9
Five	14	3.3
Six	5	1.2
Seven	0	0.0
Eight or more	0	0.0
	427	100.4%

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	167	40.0
One	126	29.7
Two	50	11.8
Three	47	11.1
Four	20	4.7
Five	12	2.8
Six	4	.9
Seven	1	.2
Eight or more	0	0.0
	427	100.2%

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOME	N	%
NA	27	6.3
One	61	14.3
Two	70	16.4
Three	92	21.5
4-5	103	24.1
6-7	46	10.8
8-9	18	4.2
10 or more	10	2.3
	427	99.9%

TYPE OF MOBILITY	N	%
NA	169	39.6
Within city	110	25.8
Within uptown	87	20.4
From city to city	20	4.7
From city to reservation	17	4.0
From reservation ro city	24	5.6
	427	100.1%

ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	28	6.6
Before 1953	30	7.0
1953-1956	43	10.1
1957-1961	83	19.4
1962-1965	127	29.7
1966	36	8.4
1967	80	18.7
	427	99.9%

NUMBER OF VISITS TO RESERVATION IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	260	60.9
None	99	23.2
One	50	11.7
Two	13	3.0
Several	3	.7
Many	2	.5
	427	100.0%

MOBILITY (Changes of address this year-1967)	N	%
NA	129	30.2
None	104	24.4
One	67	15.7
2-3	80	18.7
four or more	41	9.6
drifter	6	1.4
	427	100.0%

REASONS FOR MOVES	N	%
NA	266	62.3
Employment	21	4.9
Family affairs or difficulties	126	29.5
Visits	1	.2
Education	3	.7
Other	10	2.3
	427	99.9%

RELATIVES IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	26	6.1
Yes	286	67.0
No	115	26.9
	427	100.0%

WHY?	N	%
NA	352	82.6
Don't know, just went	2	.5
Employment there	6	1.4
Relatives there	47	11.0
Friends there	1	.2
Family events	13	3.1
Other	6	1.4
	427	100.2%

LAST RESERVATION ELECTION VOTED	N	%
NA	370	86.8
Within past year	1	.2
Within past two or three years	0	0.0
Sometime in last five years	0	0.0
Sometime past	2	.5
Never	54	12.7
	427	100.2%

TRADITIONALISM (ability to speak Indian language)	N	%
NA	316	74.0
Speak Indian language-only one in family	1	.2
Speak Indian language-all in family do	27	6.3
No, but parents do, along with English	18	4.2
No, but parents do, Indian only	4	.9
No, and neither do parents	61	14.3
	427	99.9%

TIME LAST VOTED IN CHICAGO OR NATIONAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	356	83.4
Within past year	1	.2
Within past two or three years	8	1.9
Sometime in last 5 years	1	.2
Sometime past	2	.5
Never	59	13.8
	427	100.0%

DRINKING PROBLEMS	N	%
NA	173	41.6
Yes	108	25.4
No	79	18.5
No, but others in family have problems	62	14.6
	427	100.1%

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	213	49.9
Less than 1/4	1	.2
1/4 to 1/2	39	9.1
1/2 to 3/4	86	20.1
3/4 to full	88	20.6
	427	99.9%

DO REAL INDIAN LEADERS EXIST IN CHICAGO AREA?	N	%
NA	418	97.9
Don't know	9	2.1
Yes	0	0.0
No	0	0.0
	427	100.0%

HEALTH	N	%
NA	83	18.8
No problems	291	69.0
Accident-Industrial this year	6	1.4
Accident-other year	7	1.7
Diabetes-any year	5	1.2
T.B.-any year	10	2.4
Hospitalization for mental illness-any year	4	.9
Hospitalization for alcoholism-any year	2	.5
Drug addiction	2	.5
Victim of assault-this related to drinking	17	4.0
	427	100.3%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	N	%
NA	159	37.0
Unemployed; looking for work	49	11.5
Welfare	59	13.8
Unskilled	63	14.8
Semi-skilled	65	15.3
Skilled	6	1.4
Clerical	15	3.5
Professional	0	0.0
Student	12	2.8
	427	100.1%

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	399	93.4
Unemployed; looking for work	0	0.0
Welfare	8	1.9
Unskilled	6	1.4
Semi-skilled	9	2.1
Skilled	5	1.2
Clerical	0	0.0
Professional	0	0.0
Student	0	0.0
	427	100.0%

SPOUSE'S EDUCATION (completed)	N	%
NA	243	56.9
0-5 years	7	1.6
6-8 years	38	8.9
9-10 years	49	11.5
11 years	33	7.7
12 years	42	9.9
13 years or more	9	2.1
Vocational training completed	6	1.4
College completed	0	0.0
	427	100.0%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	393	92.0
0-5 years	4	.9
6-8 years	15	3.5
9-10 years	6	1.4
11 years	5	1.2
12 years	4	.9
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	0	0.0
	427	99.9%

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	182	42.6
Unemployed; looking for work	11	2.6
Welfare	15	3.5
Unskilled	79	18.5
Semi-skilled	99	23.2
Skilled	36	8.4
Clerical	0	0.0
Professional	2	.5
Student	3	.7
	427	100.0%

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	339	79.4
0-$999	1	.2
$1000-$1999	6	1.4
$2000-$2999	32	7.5
$3000-$3999	21	4.9
$4000-$4999	13	3.0
$5000-$5999	10	2.3
$6000-$6999	4	.9
$7000+	1	.2
	427	99.8%

FATHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	403	94.9
0-5 years	2	.5
6-8 years	9	2.1
9-10 years	4	.9
11 years	5	1.2
12 years	0	0.0
13 years or more	1	.2
Vocational Training completed	1	.2
College completed	0	0.0
	427	100.0%

INTENSIVE CASEWORK-ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	4	.9
Yes	169	39.6
No	254	59.5
	427	100.0%

PSYCHIATRIC CASEWORK-ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	1	.2
Yes	29	6.8
No	397	93.0
	427	100.0%

LOAN REPAYMENT-ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	25	5.9
None	234	54.8
Some	15	3.5
All	2	.5
No loan	151	35.4
	427	100.1%

VISITS-ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	52	12.1
One	126	29.6
Two	51	12.0
Three	42	9.9
Four	32	7.5
Five to nine	54	12.7
10-14	25	5.9
15-19	19	4.5
20 or more	26	6.1
	427	100.3%

COURT HEARINGS IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	389	91.2
Truant	3	.7
Dependancy	13	3.1
Runaway	5	1.2
Curfew	3	.7
Other	14	3.3
	427	100.2%

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE-ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	48	11.2
Cash	270	63.2
Food	69	16.2
Clothing	17	4.0
Lodging	0	0.0
Job	12	2.8
Medical	6	1.4
Legal	1	.2
Educational	4	.9
	427	99.9%

RELOCATED BY R.I.A.	N	%
NA	32	7.5
Yes	55	13.6
No	337	78.9
	427	100.0%

CASE IDENTITY-ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	5	1.2
Person seen most	303	71.0
Person seen least	63	14.8
Person not seen	47	11.0
Child in family seen	9	2.1
	427	100.1%

COURT HEARINGS THIS PERSON	N	%
NA	401	94.0
Drunk and disorderly	8	1.9
Assault	2	.5
Robbery	2	.5
Other	14	3.3
	427	100.2%

COURT HEARINGS-SPOUSE	N	%
NA	408	95.5
Drunk and disorderly	8	1.9
Assault	4	.9
Robbery	1	.2
Other	6	1.4
	427	99.9%

PREMATURITY IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	405	94.9
One	14	3.3
Two	4	.9
Three	3	.7
Four or more	1	.2
	427	100.0%

GRADES OF CHILDREN
(Females N= 427)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	159	37.3	220	51.5	296	69.3	342	80.1
pre-school	117	27.5	103	24.1	66	15.5	50	11.7
headstart/ kindergarten	10	2.3	7	1.6	7	1.6	1	.2
grades 1-6	92	21.6	65	15.2	39	9.1	26	6.1
grades 7-8	13	3.1	13	3.0	8	1.9	3	.7
grade 9	7	1.6	6	1.4	4	.9	0	0.0
grade 10	14	3.3	5	1.2	2	.5	4	.9
grade 11	4	.9	3	.7	2	.5	0	0.0
grade 12	6	1.4	2	.5	1	.2	1	.2
in college or vocational training	5	1.2	3	.7	2	.5	0	0.0
	427	100.2%	427	99.9%	427	100.0%	427	99.9%

GRADES OF CHILDREN
(Females N= 427)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	380	89.0	392	91.8	409	95.8	419	98.1
pre-school	21	4.9	22	5.2	11	2.6	5	1.2
headstart/ kindergarten	2	.5	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	18	4.2	9	2.1	6	1.4	3	.7
grades 7-8	3	.7	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	1	.2	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	427	99.9%	427	99.9%	427	100.0%	427	100.0%

GRADES OF CHILDREN
(Females N= 427)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	423	99.1	425	99.5	427	100.0
pre-school	2	.5	1	.2	0	0.0
headstart/ kindergarten	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
grades 7-8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	427	100.0%	427	99.9%	427	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Females N= 427)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	150	35.0	211	49.4	291	68.1	341	79.9
in school-at home	134	31.5	101	23.7	64	15.0	38	8.9
in school-out of home	5	1.2	4	.9	3	.7	4	.9
truant	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0	1	.2
dropout	9	2.1	7	1.6	3	.7	0	0.0
court custody-institution	2	.5	1	.2	2	.5	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	14	3.3	12	2.8	10	2.3	3	.7
foster home-no court custody	3	.7	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
with relatives	28	6.6	19	4.4	12	2.8	9	2.1
pre-school; at home	81	19.0	70	16.4	41	9.6	31	7.3
	427	100.1%	427	99.8%	427.	99.9%	427	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Females N= 427)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	378	88.5	392	91.8	409	95.8	419	98.1
in school- at home	26	6.1	14	3.3	6	1.4	6	1.4
in school- out of home	2	.5	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody- institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody foster home	2	.5	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
foster home- no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	5	1.2	2	.5	3	.7	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	14	3.3	17	4.0	7	1.6	2	.5
	427	100.1%	427	100.0%	427	99.9%	427	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Females N= 427)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	423	99.1	425	99.5	427	100.0
in school-at home	4	.9	2	.5	0	0.0
in school-out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
foster home-no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	427	100.0%	427	100.0%	427	100.0%

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER INDIAN DATA: EDUCATION NO ANSWER
(N=205)

SEX	N	%
NA	1	.5
Male	114	55.6
Female	90	43.9
	205	100.0%

AGE	N	%
NA	18	6.8
14 and under	0	0.0
15-19	8	4.0
20-24	35	17.5
25-29	32	16.0
30-34	33	16.5
35-39	26	13.0
40-44	19	9.5
45-49	12	6.0
50-54	11	5.5
55-59	3	1.5
60-64	5	2.5
65 and over	3	1.5
	205	100.3%

TRIBE	N	%
NA	5	1.2
Chippewa	69	34.2
Menominee	18	8.9
Dakota (Sioux)	21	10.4
Winnebago	16	7.9
Potawatomi	7	3.5
Oneida	5	2.5
Cherokee	2	1.0
Stockbridge	0	0.0
Ottawa	7	3.5
Navajo	3	1.5
Eskimo	1	.5
Choctaw	2	1.0
Cheyenne	0	0.0
Other	33	16.3
White	14	6.9
Negro	1	.5
Spanish	1	.5
	205	100.3%

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
NA	14	6.8
Single	36	17.6
Married	98	47.8
Separated	39	19.0
Divorced	11	5.4
Widowed	4	2.0
Unmarried mother	3	1.5
	205	100.1%

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	12	5.9
Yes	135	65.9
No	58	28.3
	205	100.1%

EDUCATION	N	%
NA	205	100.0%
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	0	0.0
9 years	0	0.0
10-11 years	0	0.0
12 years	0	0.0
13 years or more (no degree)	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

MARITAL STATUS (Type)	N	%
NA	70	34.1
Intratribal (same tribe)	57	27.8
Intertribal (two tribes)	40	19.5
Interracial (Indian non Indian)	38	18.5
Previously married	0	0.0
	205	99.9%

RELIGION	N	%
NA	114	55.6
Roman Catholic	45	22.0
Protestant	36	17.6
Episcopal	10	4.9
Orthodox	0	0.0
Native American Church	0	0.0
Tribal (Long House etc.)	0	0.0
Mormon	0	0.0
	205	100.1%

PLACE OF EDUCATION	N	%
NA	183	89.3
Reservation day school	9	4.4
Reservation residential school	4	2.0
Off reservation day school (integrated)	3	1.5
Off reservation residential school (integrated)	0	0.0
Urban school	6	2.9
	205	100.1%

CHILDHOOD HOME	N	%
NA	160	78.0
Raised by both parents	35	17.1
Raised by one parent	7	3.4
Raised by one parent and step parent	3	1.5
Raised by relatives	0	0.0
Raised in foster home	0	0.0
Raised in institution	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

CHILDREN TOTAL LIVING	N	%
NA	94	45.9
One	29	14.1
Two	36	17.6
Three	29	14.1
Four	7	3.4
Five	3	1.5
Six	2	1.0
Seven	2	1.0
Eight or more	3	1.5
	205	100.1%

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	131	63.2
One	47	23.6
Two	12	6.0
Three	9	4.5
Four	3	1.5
Five	1	.5
Six	2	1.0
Seven	0	0.0
Eight or more	0	0.0
	205	100.3%

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	120	58.3
One	46	22.7
Two	25	12.3
Three	7	3.4
Four	3	1.5
Five	4	2.0
Six	0	0.0
Seven	0	0.0
Eight or more	0	0.0
	205	100.2%

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOME	N	%
NA	31	15.1
One	62	30.2
Two	30	14.6
Three	26	12.7
4-5	42	20.5
6-7	12	5.9
8-9	0	0.0
10 or more	2	1.0
	205	100.0%

MOBILITY (Changes of address this year - 1967)	N	%
NA	110	53.7
None	34	16.6
One	12	5.9
Two-three	24	11.7
Four or more	7	3.4
Drifter	18	8.8
	205	100.1%

TYPE OF MOBILITY	N	%
NA	99	48.1
Within city	70	34.3
Within uptown	11	5.4
From city to city	5	2.5
From city to reservation	4	2.0
From reservation to city	16	7.8
	205	100.1%

REASONS FOR MOVES	N	%
NA	166	81.0
Employment	12	5.9
Family affairs or difficulties	24	11.7
Visits	0	0.0
Education	0	0.0
Other	3	1.5
	205	100.1%

ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	23	11.2
Before 1953	15	7.3
1953-1956	10	4.9
1957-1961	25	12.2
1962-1965	36	17.6
1966	10	4.9
1967	86	42.0
	205	100.1%

RELATIVES IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	40	19.5
Yes	95	46.3
No	70	34.1
	205	99.9%

NUMBER OF VISITS TO RESERVATION IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	182	88.8
None	14	6.8
One	6	2.9
Two	2	1.0
Several	1	.5
Many	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

WHY?	N	%
NA	196	95.6
Don't know; just went	2	1.0
Employment there	2	1.0
Relatives there	1	.5
Family events	0	0.0
Other	4	2.0
	205	100.1%

LAST RESERVATION ELECTION VOTED	N	%
NA	202	98.5
Within past year	0	0.0
Within past two or three years	0	0.0
Sometime in last 5 years	0	0.0
Sometime past	0	0.0
Never	3	1.5
	205	100.0%

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	165	80.5
Less than 1/4	0	0.0
1/4 to 1/2	4	2.0
1/2 to 3/4	13	6.3
3/4 to full	23	11.2
	205	100.0%

TRADITIONALISM (Ability to speak Indian Language)	N	%
NA	193	93.1
Speak Indian Language only one in family	0	0.0
Speak Indian Language all in family do	7	3.4
No, but parents do, along with English	0	0.0
No, but parents do, Indian only	0	0.0
No, and neither do parents	3	1.5
	203	100.0%

TIME LAST VOTED IN CHICAGO OR NATIONAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	200	97.6
Within past year	0	0.0
Within past two or three years	1	.5
Sometime in last 5 years	1	.5
Sometime past	0	0.0
Never	3	1.5
	205	100.1%

DO REAL INDIAN LEADERS EXIST IN CHICAGO AREA	N	%
NA	204	99.5
Don't know	0	0.0
Yes	1	.5
No	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

HEALTH	N	%
NA	55	26.6
No problems	134	65.7
Accident - industrial this year	4	2.0
Accident - other this year	0	0.0
Diabetes - any year	1	.5
T.B. - any year	5	2.5
Hospitalization for mental illness any year	2	1.0
Hospitalization for alcoholism any year	0	0.0
Drug addiction	1	.5
Victim of assault - this related to drinking	3	1.5
	205	100.3%

DRINKING PROBLEMS	N	%
NA	129	62.8
Yes	50	24.5
No	15	7.4
No, but others in family have problem	11	5.4
	205	100.1%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	N	%
NA	77	37.6
Unemployed; looking for work	16	7.8
Welfare	7	3.4
Unskilled	58	28.3
Semi-skilled	35	17.1
Skilled	7	3.4
Clerical	2	1.0
Professional	0	0.0
Student	3	1.5
	205	100.1%

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	139	67.8
Unemployed; looking for work	5	2.4
Welfare	2	1.0
Unskilled	29	14.1
Semi-skilled	23	11.2
Skilled	5	2.4
Clerical	0	0.0
Professional	0	0.0
Student	2	1.0
	205	99.9%

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	203	99.0
Unemployed; looking for work	0	0.0
Welfare	0	0.0
Unskilled	1	.5
Semi-skilled	1	.5
Skilled	0	0.0
Clerical	0	0.0
Professional	0	0.0
Student	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	203	99.0
0-$999	0	0.0
$1000-$1999	0	0.0
$2000-$2999	1	.5
$3000-$3999	1	.5
$4000-$4999	0	0.0
$5000-$5999	0	0.0
$6000-$6999	0	0.0
$7000 +	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

SPOUSE'S EDUCATION (Completed)	N	%
NA	190	92.7
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	1	.5
9-10 years	4	2.0
11 years	3	1.5
12 years	4	2.0
13 years or more	2	1.0
Vocational training completed	1	.5
College completed	0	0.0
	205	100.3%

FATHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	204	99.6
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	0	0.0
9-10 years	0	0.0
11 years	0	0.0
12 years	1	.5
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	0	0.0
	205	100.1%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	205	100.0
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	0	0.0
9-10 years	0	0.0
11 years	0	0.0
12 years	0	0.0
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

INTENSIVE CASEWORK ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	3	1.5
Yes	12	5.9
No	190	92.7
	205	100.1%

PSYCHIATRIC CASEWORK
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	1	.5
Yes	11	5.4
No	193	94.1
	205	100.0%

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	32	15.6
Cash	147	71.7
Food	14	6.8
Clothing	6	2.9
Lodging	1	.5
Job	2	1.0
Medical	3	1.5
Legal	0	0.0
Educational	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

LOAN REPAYMENT
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	19	9.3
None	105	51.2
Some	5	2.4
All	1	.5
No loan	75	36.6
	205	100.0%

RELOCATED BY
B.I.A.

B.I.A.	N	%
NA	23	11.2
Yes	22	10.7
No	160	78.0
	205	99.9%

VISITS
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	33	16.1
One	91	44.4
Two	35	17.1
Three	14	6.8
Four	15	7.3
Five to nine	9	4.4
10-14	5	2.4
15-19	2	1.0
20 or more	1	.5
	205	100.0%

CASE IDENTITY
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	7	3.4
Person seen most	136	66.3
Person seen least	29	14.1
Person not seen	33	16.1
Child in family seen	0	0.0
	205	99.9%

COURT HEARINGS
IN FAMILY

IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	198	96.6
Truant	2	1.0
Dependency	2	1.0
Runaway	0	0.0
Curfew	0	0.0
Other	3	1.5
	205	100.1%

COURT HEARINGS
THIS PERSON

THIS PERSON	N	%
NA	203	99.0
Drunk and disorderly	0	0.0
Assault	1	.5
Robbery	0	0.0
Other	1	.5
	205	100.0%

COURT HEARINGS SPOUSE	N	%
NA	205	100.0
Drunk and disorderly	0	0.0
Assault	0	0.0
Robbery	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
	205	100.0%

PREMATURITY IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	205	100.2
One	0	0.0
Two	0	0.0
Three	0	0.0
Four or more	0	0.0
	205	100.2%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Education N.A. N= 205)

	Oldest child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	126	61.5	149	72.7	171	83.4	191	93.2
pre-school	39	19.0	36	17.6	24	11.7	10	4.9
headstart/ kindergarten	4	2.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	31	15.1	15	7.3	7	3.4	1	.5
grades 7-8	4	2.0	1	.5	1	.5	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	1	.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
grade 11	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.5
	205	100.1%	205	100.1%	205	100.0%	205	100.1%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Education N.A. N= 205)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	198	96.6	200	97.6	201	98.0	203	99.0
pre-school	3	1.5	3	1.5	2	1.0	0	0.0
headstart/ kindergarten	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	1	.5	2	1.0	2	1.0	2	1.0
grades 7-8	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	1	.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	205	100.1%	205	100.1%	205	100.0%	205	100.0%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Education N.A. N= 205)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	205	100.0	205	100.0	205	100.0
pre-school	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
headstart/ kindergarten	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 7-8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or voactional training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	205	100.0%	205	100.0%	205	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Education N.A. N= 205)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	120	58.5	144	70.2	168	82.0	190	92.7
in school-at home	35	17.1	17	8.3	9	4.4	5	2.4
in school out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	1	.5	1	.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	1	.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	4	2.0	5	2.4	3	1.5	3	1.5
foster home-no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	13	6.3	7	3.4	6	2.9	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	32	15.6	30	14.6	19	9.3	7	3.4
	205	100.0%	205	100.0%	205	100.1%	205	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	198	96.6	200	97.6	201	98.0	203	99.0
in school-at home	4	2.0	3	1.5	2	1.0	2	1.0
in school out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	2	1.0	1	.5	1	.5	0	0.0
foster home-no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	1	.5	1	.5	1	.5	0	0.0
	205	100.1%	205	100.1%	205	100.0%	205	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Education N.A. N= 205)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	205	100.0	205	100.0	205	100.0
in school-at home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in school out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody foster home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
foster home-no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	205	100.0%	205	100.0%	205	100.0%

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER INDIAN DATA: NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY
(N=532)

SEX	N	%
NA	0	0.0
Male	311	58.5
Female	221	41.5
	532	100.0%

AGE	N	%
NA	3	.6
14 and under	8	1.5
15-19	35	6.6
20-24	99	18.8
25-29	85	16.1
30-34	90	17.0
35-39	50	9.5
40-44	58	11.0
45-49	47	8.9
50-54	24	4.5
55-59	18	3.4
60-64	8	1.5
65 and over	5	.9
	532	100.3%

TRIBE	N	%
NA	2	.2
Chippewa	188	35.5
Menominee	82	15.5
Dakota (Sioux)	51	9.6
Winnebago	40	7.5
Potawatomi	15	2.8
Oneida	21	4.0
Cherokee	7	1.3
Stockbridge	4	.8
Ottawa	15	2.8
Navajo	11	2.1
Eskimo	8	1.5
Choctaw	14	2.6
Cheyenne	4	.8
Other	57	10.8
White	11	2.1
Negro	0	0.0
Spanish	2	.4
	532	100.3%

MARITAL STATUS (Current)	N	%
NA	16	3.0
Single	100	18.8
Married	222	41.7
Separated	140	26.3
Divorced	28	5.3
Widowed	12	2.3
Unmarried mother	14	2.6
	532	100.0%

MARITAL STATUS (Current)	N	%
NA	149	28.0
Intratribal (same tribe)	201	37.9
Intertribal (two tribes)	116	21.7
Interracial (Indian non Indian)	66	12.4
Previously married	0	0.0
	532	100.0%

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	13	2.7
Yes	304	74.2
No	123	23.2
	332	100.1%

RELIGION	N	%
NA	58	10.9
Roman Catholic	263	49.8
Protestant	128	23.9
Episcopal	61	11.5
Orthodox	1	.2
Native American church	2	.4
Tribal (Long House, etc.)	2	.4
Muslim	5	.9
	332	100.0%

EDUCATION	N	%
NA	0	0.0
0-5 years	22	4.1
6-8 years	145	27.3
9 years	98	18.0
10-11 years	269	30.6
12 years	0	0.0
13 years or more (no degree)	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	0	0.0
	332	100.0%

PLACE OF EDUCATION	N	%
NA	282	53.0
Reservation day school	147	27.6
Reservation Residential school	19	3.6
Off reservation day school (integrated)	42	7.9
Off reservation residential school (integrated)	1	.2
Urban school	41	7.7
	332	100.0%

CHILDHOOD HOME	N	%
NA	360	36.4
Raised by both parents	154	28.9
Raised by one parent	41	7.7
Raised by one parent and step-parent	20	3.8
Raised by relatives	6	1.1
Raised in foster home	11	2.1
Raised in institution	0	0.0
	532	100.0%

CHILDREN TOTAL LIVING	N	%
NA	191	35.9
One	73	13.7
Two	82	15.4
Three	52	9.8
Four	45	8.5
Five	19	3.6
Six	34	6.4
Seven	17	3.2
Eight or more	19	3.6
	532	100.1%

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	257	48.2
One	127	24.1
Two	69	13.1
Three	46	8.7
Four	16	3.0
Five	12	2.3
Six	4	.8
Seven	0	0.0
Eight or more	1	.2
	532	100.3%

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	273	60.3
One	116	22.0
Two	47	8.9
Three	52	9.8
Four	21	4.0
Five	16	3.0
Six	6	1.1
Seven	1	.2
Eight or more	0	0.0
	532	100.3%

NUMBERS OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOME	N	%
NA	36	6.8
One	185	34.8
Two	67	12.6
Three	83	15.6
Four-five	86	16.2
Six-seven	41	7.7
Eight-nine	25	4.7
Ten or more	9	1.7
	532	100.1%

MOBILITY (Changes address this year 1967)	N	%
NA	157	29.5
None	102	19.2
One	80	15.0
Two-three	84	15.8
Four or more	48	9.0
Drifter	61	11.5
	532	100.0%

TYPE OF MOBILITY	N	%
NA	202	38.0
Within city	147	27.6
Within uptown	107	20.1
From city to city	22	4.1
From city to reservation	18	3.4
From reservation to city	36	6.8
	532	100.0%

REASONS FOR MOVES	N	%
NA	339	63.7
Employment	45	8.5
Family affairs or difficulties	131	24.6
Visits	2	.4
E Education	6	1.1
Other	9	1.7
	532	100.0%

ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	19	3.6
Before 1953	34	6.4
1953-1956	50	9.4
1957-1961	105	19.7
1962-1965	177	33.3
1966	50	9.4
1967	97	18.2
	532	100.0%

RELATIVES IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	18	3.4
Yes	388	72.9
No	126	23.7
	532	100.0%

NUMBER OF VISITS TO THE RESERVATION IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	337	63.3
None	122	22.9
One	55	10.3
Two	12	2.3
Several	4	.8
Many	2	.4
	532	100.0%

WHY?	N	%
NA	453	85.2
Don't know; just went	2	.4
Employment there	7	1.3
Friends there	3	.6
Family events	11	2.1
Other	3	.6
Relatives there	53	10.0
	532	100.0%

LAST RESERVATION ELECTION VOTED	N	%
NA	467	87.9
Within past year	2	.4
Within past two or three years	0	0.0
Sometime in last 5 years	0	0.0
Sometime past	2	.4
Never	61	11.5
	532	100.2%

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	267	50.2
Less than ¼	2	.4
¼ to ½	45	8.5
1/2 to 3/4	96	18.0
3/4 to full	122	22.9
	532	100.0%

TRADITIONALISM (ability to speak Indian Language)	N	%
NA	408	76.7
Speak Indian Language only one in family	1	.2
Speak Indian Language all in family do	37	7.0
No, but parents do, along with English	19	3.6
No, but parents do Indian only	3	.6
No, and neither do parents	64	12.0
	532	100.1%

DO REAL INDIAN LEADERS EXIST IN CHICAGO AREA	N	%
NA	523	98.3
Don't know	8	1.5
Yes	0	0.0
No	1	.2
	532	100.0%

TIME LAST VOTED IN CHICAGO OR NATIONAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	451	84.8
Within past year	3	.6
Within past two or three years	7	1.3
Sometime in last 5 years	3	.6
Sometime past	1	.2
Never	67	12.6
	532	100.1%

HEALTH	N	%
NA	127	23.5
No problems	324	61.5
Accident industrial this year	14	2.7
Accident other this year	20	3.8
Diabetes any year	7	1.3
T.B. any year	14	2.7
Hospitalization for mental illness any year	3	.6
Hospitalization for alccholism any year	6	1.1
Drug addiction	1	.2
Victim of assault this related to drinking	16	3.0
	532	100.3%

DRINKING PROBLEMS	N	%
NA	183	34.4
Yes	229	43.0
No	81	15.2
No, but others in family have problem	39	7.3
	532	99.9%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	N	%
NA	79	14.8
Unemployed; looking for work	50	9.4
Welfare	49	9.2
Unskilled	166	31.2
Semi-skilled	136	25.6
Skilled	32	6.0
Clerical	6	1.1
Professional	0	0.0
Student	14	2.6
	532	99.9%

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	350	65.8
Unemployed; looking for work	23	4.3
Welfare	17	3.2
Unskilled	54	10.2
Semi-skilled	66	12.4
Skilled	20	3.8
Clerical	1	.2
Professional	0	0.0
Student	1	.2
	532	100.1%

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	493	92.7
Unemployed; looking for work	1	.2
Welfare	8	1.5
Unskilled	15	2.8
Semi-skilled	9	1.7
Skilled	6	1.1
Clerical	0	0.0
Professional	0	0.0
Student	0	0.0
	532	100.0%

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	430	80.8
0-$999	2	.4
$1000-$1999	10	1.9
$2000-$2999	41	7.7
$3000-$3999	20	3.8
$4000-$4999	12	2.3
$5000-$5999	11	2.1
$6000-$6999	5	.9
$7000 +	1	.2
	532	100.1%

SPOUSE'S EDUCATION (completed)	N	%
NA	302	56.5
0-5 years	8	1.5
6-8 years	53	10.1
9-10 years	65	12.4
11 years	43	8.2
12 years	54	10.3
13 years or more	5	1.0
Vocational training completed	2	.4
College completed	0	0.0
	532	100.3%

FATHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	495	93.0
0-5 years	3	.6
6-8 years	18	3.4
9-10 years	7	1.3
11 years	6	1.1
12 years	1	.2
13 years or more	1	.2
Vocational training completed	1	.2
College completed	0	0.0
	532	100.0%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	480	90.2
0-5 years	5	.9
6-8 years	21	3.9
9-10 years	13	2.4
11 years	7	1.3
12 years	6	1.1
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	0	0.0
	532	99.8%

INTENSIVE CASEWORK ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	2	.4
Yes	174	32.7
No	356	66.9
	532	100.0%

PSYCHIATRIC CASEWORK
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	0	0.0
Yes	30	5.6
No	502	94.4
	532	100.0%

LOAN REPAYMENT
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	20	3.7
None	303	57.1
Some	25	4.7
All	6	1.1
No loan	178	33.5
	532	100.1%

VISITS
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	60	11.2
One	150	28.2
Two	77	14.5
Three	55	10.4
Four	38	7.2
Five to nine	62	11.7
10-14	38	7.2
15-19	23	4.3
20 or more	29	5.5
	532	100.2%

COURT HEARINGS
IN FAMILY

	N	%
NA	502	94.5
Truant	5	.9
Dependancy	13	2.4
Runaway	3	.6
Curfew	3	.6
Other	6	1.1
	532	100.1%

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	48	9.0
Cash	361	67.9
Food	74	13.9
Clothing	16	3.0
Lodging	5	.9
Job	19	3.6
Medical	3	.6
Legal	0	0.0
Educational	6	1.1
	532	100.0%

RELOCATED BY
B.I.A.

	N	%
NA	21	4.0
Yes	91	17.1
No	420	78.9
	532	100.0%

CASE IDENTITY
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	4	.8
Person seen most	397	74.6
Person seen least	69	13.0
Person not seen	50	9.4
Child in family seen	12	2.3
	532	100.1%

COURT HEARINGS
THIS PERSON

	N	%
NA	474	89.4
Drunk and disorderly	28	5.3
Assault	6	1.1
Robbery	5	.9
Other	19	3.1
	532	100.3%

COURT HEARINGS SPOUSE	N	%
NA	516	97.0
Drunk and disorderly	6	1.1
Assault	5	.9
Robbery	0	0.0
Other	5	.9
	532	99.9%

PREMATURITY IN FAMILY	N	%
NA	513	96.5
One	11	2.1
Two	4	.8
Three	3	.6
Four or more	1	.2
	532	100.2%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Non High school Graduates N= 532)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	303	57.0	357	67.1	416	78.2	450	84.6
pre-school	99	18.6	83	15.6	55	10.3	44	8.3
headstart/ kindergarten	7	1.3	7	1.3	6	1.1	2	.4
grades 1-6	78	14.7	5	10.2	37	7.0	31	5.8
grades 7-8	13	2.4	14	2.6	9	1.7	3	.6
grade 9	4	.8	6	1.1	5	.9	0	0.0
grade 10	13	2.4	5	.9	1	.2	1	.2
grade 11	4	.8	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
grade 12	6	1.1	4	.8	1	.2	1	.2
in college or vocational training	5	.9	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
	532	100.0%	532	100.0%	532	100.0%	532	100.1%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Non High School Graduates N= 532)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	485	91.2	494	92.9	514	96.6	523	98.3
pre-school	21	3.9	26	4.9	13	2.4	7	1.3
headstart/ kindergarten	4	.8	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	18	3.4	8	1.5	4	.8	2	.4
grades 7-8	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	1	.2	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	532	100.1%	532	100.1%	532	100.0%	532	100.0%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(Non High School Graduates N= 532)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	528	99.2	530	99.6	532	100.0
pre-school	2	.4	1	.2	0	0.0
headstart/ kindergarten	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
grades 7-8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	532	100.0%	532	100.0%	532	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Non High School Graduates N= 532)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	296	55.6	352	66.2	415	78.0	451	84.8
in school-at home	107	20.2	78	14.7	56	10.5	37	7.0
in school out of home	6	1.1	4	.8	1	.2	1	.2
truant	2	.4	1	.2	0	0.0	1	.2
dropout	6	1.1	5	.9	3	.6	0	0.0
court custody-institution	3	.6	2	.4	3	.6	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	10	1.9	8	1.5	6	1.1	3	.6
foster home-no court custody	1	.2	0	0.0	1	.2	0	0.0
with relatives	26	4.9	23	4.3	12	2.3	9	1.7
pre-school; at home	75	14.1	59	11.1	35	6.6	30	5.6
	532	100.1%	532	100.1%	532	100.1%	532	100.1%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Non High School Graduates N= 532)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	485	91.2	494	92.9	514	96.6	523	98.3
in school-at home	21	3.9	13	2.4	3	.6	4	.8
in school out of home	2	.4	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	2	.4	1	.2	1	.2	0	0.0
foster home-no court custody	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	7	1.3	4	.8	3	.6	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	14	2.6	19	3.6	10	1.9	5	.9
	532	100.0%	532	100.1%	532	100.1%	532	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Non High School Graduates N= 532)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	528	99.2	530	99.6	532	100.0
in school-at home	3	.6	2	.4	0	0.0
in school out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody-foster home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
foster home-no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	1	.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	532	100.0%	532	100.0%	532	100.0%

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER INDIAN DATA: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY

(N=289)

SEX	N	%
NA	0	0.0
Male	174	60.2
Female	115	39.8
	289	100.0%

AGE	N	%
NA	8	1.5
14 and under	1	.4
15-19	5	1.8
20-24	60	21.1
25-29	77	27.1
30-34	43	15.1
35-39	36	12.7
40-44	25	8.8
45-49	18	6.3
50-54	13	4.6
55-59	2	.7
60-64	0	0.0
65 and over	1	.4
	289	100.3%

TRIBE	N	%
NA	4	1.0
Chippewa	70	24.5
Menominee	37	12.9
Dakota (Sioux)	51	17.8
Winnebago	28	9.8
Potawatomi	3	1.0
Oneida	6	2.1
Cherokee	3	1.0
Stockbridge	0	0.0
Ottawa	10	3.5
Navajo	7	2.4
Eskimo	3	1.0
Choctaw	4	1.4
Cheyenne	6	2.1
Other	46	16.1
White	10	3.5
Negro	0	0.0
Spanish	1	.3
	289	100.3%

MARITAL STATUS CURRENT	N	%
NA	10	3.5
Single	65	22.5
Married	113	39.1
Separated	68	23.5
Divorced	23	8.0
Widowed	4	1.4
Unmarried mother	6	2.1
	289	100.1%

MARITAL STATUS (TYPE)	N	%
NA	97	33.6
Intratribal (same tribe)	78	27.0
Interracial (Indian-non Indian)	47	16.3
Intertribal (two tribes)	67	23.2
Previously married	0	0.0
	289	100.1%

RELIGION	N	%
NA	31	10.7
Roman Catholic	134	46.4
Protestant	90	31.1
Episcopal	26	9.0
Orthodox	3	1.0
Native American Church	2	.7
Tribal (Long House, etc.)	1	.3
Mormon	2	.7
	289	99.9%

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	8	2.8
Yes	214	74.0
No	67	23.2
	289	100.0%

EDUCATION	N	%
NA	0	0.0
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	0	0.0
9 years	0	0.0
10-11 years	0	0.0
12 years	236	81.7
13 years or more (no degree)	42	14.5
Vocational training completed	9	3.1
College completed	2	.7
	289	100.0%

PLACE OF EDUCATION	N	%
NA	160	55.4
Reservation day school	65	22.5
Reservation residential school	21	7.3
Off reservation day school (integrated)	18	6.2
Off reservation residential school (integrated)	4	1.4
Urban school	21	7.3
	289	100.1%

CHILDHOOD HOME	N	%
NA	168	58.1
Raised by both parents	84	29.1
Raised by one parent	10	3.5
Raised by one parent and step parent	11	3.8
Raised by relatives	4	1.4
Raised in foster home	9	3.1
Raised in institution	3	1.0
	289	100.0%

CHILDREN - TOTAL LIVING	N	%
NA	125	43.3
One	34	11.8
Two	45	15.6
Three	34	11.8
Four	22	7.6
Five	7	2.4
Six	11	3.8
Seven	5	1.7
Eight or more	6	2.1
	289	100.1%

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	170	58.4
One	55	19.4
Two	30	10.6
Three	22	7.8
Four	6	2.1
Five	5	1.8
Six	1	.4
Seven	0	0.0
Eight or more	0	0.0
	289	100.3%

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	157	54.4
One	66	23.0
Two	28	9.8
Three	27	9.4
Four	6	2.1
Five	3	1.0
Six	1	.3
Seven	1	.3
Eight or more	0	0.0
	289	100.3%

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOME	N	%
NA	26	9.0
One	124	42.9
Two	24	8.3
Three	32	11.1
4-5	46	15.9
6-7	25	8.7
8-9	7	2.4
10 or more	5	1.7
	289	100.0%

MOBILITY (Changes of address this year - 1967)	N	%
NA	94	32.5
None	63	21.8
One	40	13.8
Two-three	45	15.6
Four or more	11	3.8
Drifter	36	12.5
	289	100.0%

TYPE OF MOBILITY	N	%
NA	125	43.3
Within city	79	27.4
Within uptown	40	13.9
From city to city	17	5.9
From city to reservation	13	4.5
From reservation to city	15	5.2
	289	100.2%

REASONS FOR MOVES	N	%
NA	206	71.4
Employment	19	6.6
Family affairs or difficulties	57	19.9
Visits	0	0.0
Education	2	.7
Other	5	1.7
	289	100.3%

ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	8	2.8
Before 1953	18	6.2
1953-1956	18	6.2
1957-1961	50	17.3
1962-1965	93	32.2
1966	42	14.5
1967	60	20.8
	289	100.0%

RELATIVES IN CHICAGO	N	%
NA	14	4.7
Yes	171	59.4
No	104	36.1
	289	100.3%

WHY?	N	%
NA	257	90.1
Don't know; just went	1	.3
Employment there	3	1.0
Relatives there	20	6.9
Friends there	0	0.0
Family events	2	.7
Other	6	2.1
	289	100.1%

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	171	59.2
Less than ¼	0	0.0
¼ to ½	17	5.9
1/2 to 3/4	53	18.3
3/4 to full	48	16.6
	289	100.0%

NUMBER OF VISITS TO RESERVATION IN PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	213	73.7
None	47	16.3
One	19	6.6
Two	8	2.8
Several	0	0.0
Many	2	.7
	289	100.1%

LAST RESERVATION ELECTION VOTED	N	%
NA	263	91.3
Within past year	1	.3
Within past two or three years	0	0.0
Sometime in last five years	0	0.0
Sometime past	1	.3
Never	24	8.4
	289	100.3%

TRADITIONALISM (Ability to speak Indian Lang.)	N	%
NA	228	78.9
Speak Indian language only in family	2	.7
Speak Indian language all in family do	25	8.7
No, but parents do, along with English	9	3.1
No, but parents do, Indian only	1	.3
No, and neither do parents	24	8.3
	289	100.0%

DO REAL INDIAN LEADERS EXIST IN CHICAGO AREA?	N	%
NA	282	97.6
Don't know	3	1.0
Yes	2	.7
No	2	.7
	289	100.0%

HEALTH	N	%
NA	65	21.8
No problems	181	63.5
Accident - industrial this year	10	3.5
Diabetes - any year	3	1.1
T.B. - any year	8	2.8
Hospitalization for mental illness any year	3	1.1
Hospitalization for alcoholism - any year	2	.7
Drug addiction	1	.4
Victim of assault - this related to drinking	13	4.6
Accident-other this year	3	1.1
	289	100.3%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	N	%
NA	56	19.4
Unemployed; looking for work	21	7.3
Welfare	24	8.3
Unskilled	63	21.9
Semi-skilled	74	25.7
Skilled	36	12.5
Clerical	10	3.5
Professional	0	0.0
Student	5	1.7
	289	100.3%

TIME LAST VOTED IN CHICAGO OR NATIONAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	251	86.9
Within past year	0	0.0
Within past two or three years	7	2.4
Sometime in last five years	1	.3
Sometime past	2	.7
Never	28	9.7
	289	100.0%

DRINKING PROBLEMS	N	%
NA	118	40.8
Yes	117	40.5
No	35	12.1
No, but others in family have problem	19	6.6
	289	100.0%

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	186	64.6
Unemployed; looking for work	16	5.6
Welfare	10	3.5
Unskilled	17	5.9
Semi-skilled	40	13.9
Skilled	13	4.5
Clerical	3	1.0
Professional	3	1.0
Student	1	.3
	289	100.3%

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	276	95.5
Unemployed; looking for work	0	0.0
Welfare	1	.3
Unskilled	4	1.4
Semi-skilled	6	2.1
Skilled	2	.7
Clerical	0	0.0
Professional	0	0.0
Student	0	0.0
	289	100.0%

SPOUSE'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	169	58.6
0-5 years	2	.7
6-8 years	19	6.6
9-10 years	33	11.5
11 years	13	4.5
12 years	40	13.9
13 years	9	3.1
Vocational training completed	3	1.0
College completed	1	.3
	289	100.2%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	280	96.9
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	4	1.4
9-10 years	3	1.0
11 years	0	0.0
12 years	1	.3
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	1	.3
	289	99.9%

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	229	79.2
0-$999	1	.3
$1000-$1999	5	1.7
$2000-$2999	20	6.9
$3000-$3999	14	4.8
$4000-$4999	7	2.4
$5000-$5999	9	3.1
$6000-$6999	3	1.0
$7000 +	1	.3
	289	99.7%

FATHER'S EDUCATION	N	%
NA	282	97.6
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	4	1.4
9-10 years	1	.3
11 years	1	.3
12 years	1	.3
13 years or more	0	0.0
Vocational training completed	0	0.0
College completed	0	0.0
	289	99.9%

INTENSIVE CASEWORK ST. AUGUSTINE'S CENTER	N	%
NA	4	1.4
Yes	84	29.1
No	201	69.6
	289	100.1%

PSYCHIATRIC CASEWORK
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	4	1.4
Yes	24	8.3
No	261	90.3
	289	100.0%

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	26	9.0
Cash	218	75.4
Food	24	8.3
Clothing	8	2.8
Lodging	2	.7
Job	5	1.7
Medical	5	1.7
Legal	1	.3
Educated	0	0.0
	289	99.9%

LOAN REPAYMENT
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	9	3.1
None	174	60.2
Some	13	4.5
All	6	2.1
No loan	87	30.1
	289	100.0%

RELOCATED BY
B.I.A.

	N	%
NA	10	3.5
Yes	38	13.1
No	241	83.4
	289	100.0%

VISITS
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	34	11.8
One	84	29.2
Two	48	16.7
Three	26	9.0
Four	16	5.6
Five to nine	42	14.6
10-14	13	4.5
15-19	11	3.8
20 or more	15	5.2
	289	100.4%

CASE IDENTITY
ST. AUGUSTINE'S

CENTER	N	%
NA	2	.6
Person seen most	220	76.1
Person seen least	37	12.8
Person not seen	30	10.4
Child in family seen	0	.0.0
	289	99.9%

COURT HEARINGS
IN FAMILY

	N	%
NA	275	95.2
Truant	1	.3
Dependancy	4	1.4
Runaway	2	.7
Curfew	0	0.0
Other	7	2.4
	289	100.0%

COURT HEARINGS
THIS PERSON

	N	%
NA	268	92.7
Drunk and disorderly	10	3.5
Assault	3	1.0
Robbery	4	1.4
Other	4	1.4
	289	100.0%

COURT HEARINGS

SPOUSE	N	%
NA	280	96.8
Drunk and disorderly	4	1.4
Assault	1	.3
Robbery	1	.3
Other	3	1.0
	289	99.8%

PREMATURITY IN FAMILY

	N	%
NA	282	97.5
One	6	2.1
Two	0	0.0
Three	0	0.0
Four or more	1	.3
	289	99.9%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(High School Graduates N= 289)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	173	59.9	199	68.9	233	80.6	257	88.9
pre-school	55	19.0	46	15.9	27	9.3	17	5.9
headstart/ kindergarten	3	1.0	4	1.4	3	1.0	2	.7
grades 1-6	38	13.1	27	9.3	18	6.2	9	3.1
grades 7-8	6	2.1	5	1.7	4	1.4	1	.3
grade 9	3	1.0	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	4	1.4	1	.3	1	.3	3	1.0
grade 11	2	.7	1	.33	1	.3	0	0.0
grade 12	2	.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	.7	0	0.0
	289	99.9%	289	99.8%	289	99.8%	289	99.9%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(High School Graduates N= 289)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	270	93.4	278	96.2	284	98.3	288	99.7
pre-school	10	3.5	7	2.4	3	1.0	1	.3
headstart/ kindergarten	0	0.0	1	.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	7	2.4	3	1.0	2	.7	0	0.0
grades 7-8	2	.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	289	100.0%	289	99.9%	289	100.0%	289	100.0%

GRADE OF CHILDREN
(High School Graduates N= 289)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	288	99.7	289	100.0	289	100.0
pre-school	1	.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
headstart/ kindergarten	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 1-6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grades 7-8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
grade 12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
in college or vocational training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	289	100.0%	289	100.0%	289	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(High School Graduates N= 289)

	Oldest Child		Second Child		Third Child		Fourth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	171	59.2	195	67.5	232	80.3	256	88.6
in school- at home	49	12.0	44	15.2	27	9.3	12	4.2
in school- out of home	2	.7	2	.7	2	.7	3	1.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	5	1.7	3	1.0	1	.3	0	0.0
court custody- institution	1	.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody- foster home	5	1.7	5	1.7	5	1.7	1	.3
foster home- no court custody	4	1.4	3	1.0	1	.3	0	0.0
with relatives	21	7.3	9	3.1	7	2.4	7	2.4
pre-school; at home	31	10.7	28	9.7	14	4.8	10	3.5
	289	100.0%	289	99.9%	289	99.8%	289	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(High School Graduates N= 289)

	Fifth Child		Sixth Child		Seventh Child		Eighth Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	269	93.1	278	96.2	284	98.3	288	99.7
in school- at home	10	3.5	4	1.4	3	1.0	1	.3
in school- out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody- institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody- foster home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
foster home- no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	4	1.4	2	.7	1	.3	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	6	2.1	5	1.7	1	.3	0	0.0
	289	100.1%	289	100.0%	289	99.9%	289	100.0%

LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(High School Graduates N= 289)

	Ninth Child		Tenth Child		Eleventh Child	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N.A.	288	99.7	289	100.0	289	100.0
in school- at home	1	.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
in school - out of home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
truant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
dropout	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody- institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
court custody- foster home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
foster home no court custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
with relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
pre-school; at home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	289	100.0%	289	100.0%	289	100.0%